PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND IN THE WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,863.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.					
11th	Aug.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000	.....	....
8th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6822
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer.....	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	16th Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 290.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	3063 . .	28th "
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. . . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 530
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI . .	2655	Winiker . .	10th August.
* KAISER . .	2724	Von Holt . .	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
BREDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jack Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,298 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seyobelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

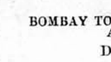
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
6th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†	CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
†	AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
†	SILESIA	Lole Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
†	PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RTTURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU . .	4623	S. Ishikawa.	...	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . .	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
HIOJUN MARU . .	4809	Laprain. .	4th Sept.	13th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4603	F. Pyne. .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4623	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAWZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 5 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

SOLDIERS' Boxes sent home thro' the "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" arrive safely and quickly at a small cost to door of address.
Particulars from
COUTTS & CO.,
Shipping Agents.
Bombay and Karachi.

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(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

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DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind—*
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.—*
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	
AGENCIES:	CALCUTTA
AGRA	DELHI
AMRITSAR	MADRAS
ALLAHABAD	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.
AJMERE	

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. ... 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	... 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned.
Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 3	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. VINDOBONA from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer ISCHIA, from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

CONSIGNESS of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer REICHENFELS from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and London, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Princes Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Seven days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 6th AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 482 of New Prince of Wales Press Company is lost. Due notice has been given to the Agent of the said company for a Duplicate certificate and the public is warned not to deal with it.

BURJORJEE HORMUSJEE HADOWNAH.
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.
Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of :—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS,

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 15th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,64,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered C. I. F. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are Tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'6" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian-Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the Sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and articles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect Colonial Sleepers at port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender as earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Re. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
G. MOYLE.
Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library.)

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the J. N. TATA MEMORIAL FUND will be held in the hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5-30 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of passing the accounts and determining the form of the Memorial.

A. LESLIE,
VIJBHOOKHANDAS ATMARAM,
DARASHA R. CHICHGUR,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THAKERSEY,
FURDOONJI M. KANGA,
FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, 28th August, 1906, at 6-30 P. M. Standard Time.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Hony Secretary.
27TH JULY, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credit of DAYARAM DOOLABHRAM, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased residing at Fanas Wadi, a private servant married.

BAI AMBA ALIAS NAVI, widow of DAYARAM DOOLABHRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi without the Fort of Bombay, doing household work on behalf of Mangaldas Dayaram, the minor son of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, Third day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 3rd day of August, 1906.

Messrs. HIRALAL AND THAKOREDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

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INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—125 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

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THERAPION No. 1 is invaluable in all recent cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, &c., as it promptly removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually suppresses injections, the use of which often irreparably injures the health by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more typhoid complaints of the land, it will be found an exceedingly efficacious, soothing and speedy relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for nervousness, want of vitality, harassing dreams, and all depressing consequences arising from early error, misery, indiscretion in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated constitution.

THERAPION can be procured at 2-8 Chemical Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade-Mark which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Court of Customs, and without which it is a forgery.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

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BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BABY TODD'S CURE OF SORE EYES

Over Two Years of Awful Suffering—Eyes Stuck Together and Would Bleed When Washed Open in the Morning—Every Lash Fell Out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots : London, 27 Charterhouse Sq. ; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix ; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin and Scalp."

"APENTA" B.G.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
trongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.
SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

Mosquitoes Avoid the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of
Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap
has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.
Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour and to the Viceregal Household for 20 years past. Delivered in good order in any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lbs. basket including all charges Apply to

CAPT. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

WANTED

AN INSTRUCTOR for Gymnastics and out-door games for the Sardars' and Military Schools, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Testimonials must accompany applications which should be made to

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE Esquire,
Inspector-General of Education,
Gwalior State.

FOR SALE

1 COMPLETE COTTON PRESSING and GINNING PLANT in H. H. the Nizam's dominions.
½ SHARE in a cotton Pressing Factory in Berars.
13/20th PART in a large cotton ginning and Flour Factory having 52 gins and two Flour Machines situated in Berars.
3/20th PART in a Cotton Pressing Factory situated in a large Cotton centre in Berars.
¼ SHARE in a Cotton Ginning Factory of 24 gins in Berars.

All the above concerns are profitably working and can be disposed of jointly or separately.

For further information apply No. 520A., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE

2 DOUBLE CRIGHTON OPENERS, by Platt Bros.
1 DOUBLE CRIGHTON OPENER, with Lap Machine combined by Asa Lees.
3 SINGLE SCUTCHERS, by Taylor and Lang.
1 SINGLE SCUTCHER, by Platt Bros.
1 EXHAUST MACHINE.

The above Machines can be seen in working order at the NEW KAISER-I-HIND, MILLS, Gorupdeo, Chinchpoogly.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

IMPROVED REMEDY

For Speedy and Certain Cure of Chronic Gleet and Gonorrhœa after the failure of all other preparations Rs. 3 only,

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Rooms with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain R. Lowe, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Secunder 1073 tons, Captain J. C. Main, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, 2,504 tons, Captain D N Oliver, will sail to-day for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Bombay maru, 3,398 tons, Captain S Ishikawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2130 tons, Captain S. Potthart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Vindobona, 2694 tons Captain A. Petris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 12th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J. Hirst, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Karachi with a general cargo, Lieut. Fell, Mr Lyons, Mr. Thale, and deck passengers.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O Co.'s steamer Oceana, 3597 tons, Captain W. H. Hayward, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. E. Kaige and Mr. F. Kulka.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	Comdr Brrker	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marin
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey S
3 three Torpedo Boats		Royal Nave
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marin
R I M S Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marin
I M S Dufferin		R I Marin

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 5.

Mazagon	3280 Hall	P & O S N Co
Madura	1802 MacLean	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640 Brook's	B & P S N Co
Pekin	2522 Lecther	P & O Co
Coromandel	2783 Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Tientsin	2555 Andrews	P & O Co
Satara	2409 Tyrrell	M M & Co
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Queen Christina	25·4 Breaks	W & A Graham & Co
Kander Remin	1329 Carter	E Tajbhoy
Ellora	1494 Henderson	M M & Co
Bancoora	2198 Ross	M M & Co
Bengal	3751 Dunkley	E Tajbhoy
Nevasa	1245 Macbain	M M & Co
Kilbrennan	7604 Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Patiala	1929	M M & Co
Vizau	2045 Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Vindobana	2694 Petris	A L N C Co
Reichenfels	2130 Potthast	Glade & Co
Bombay Maru	Ishikawa	N Y Kaisen
Dumra	762 Moxon	M M & Co
Ghusan	2362 Mirchell	E Tajbhoy

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
A	Umta	3491	Lov e	N F	M M & Co	
D & S	Clan Macneil	2504	Oliver	Chittagong	7-8	Muir & Co
F	Somali	1622	Winnikar	Calcutta	7-8	B I S N Co
G	Hoseinee	995	Pilling	Stream	8-8	B & P S N Co
H	Lama	935	Cuthbert	Repairing		M M & Co
K	Morocco	2476	Boxhal, Hull	via Karachi	7-8	F Muir & Co
M	Delta	4743	Dainel	Reparing	21-8	P & O Co
N	Elvaston	2751	Fargher	Philadelphia	7-8	I A Wills
O	Haideri	1650	De Larue	Jeddah	7-8	B & P S N Co
P	Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	Jeddah	7-8	E Tajbhoy
	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	11-8	P & O Co
	Kaiser	1319	Officide N Hyblitzber	Zanzibar	24-8	A Strandes

P D H W

Mahamadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	7-8	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	M Goa	11-8	Bo S N Co
Puri	643	Fakeera	Vizendrey	8-8	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Waroonga	1609	Chupell	Gulf	N F M M & Co
1	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	17-8 W & G & Co
5	Foyle	2620	Johnson	Hamburg	10-8 Makintosh & Co
9	Inchia	2784	Dolerro	China	17-8 F Croco
9	Secunder	1073	Man	Mauritius	6-8 H S Sidick
10 & 11	Oceana	3507	H2yward	China	7-8 P & O Co
12	Persia	4168	Powels	London	18-8 P & O Co
18	Lhara	937	Hirst	Karachi	10-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Aug. 2
6	Reichenfels s	Potthart	Hamburg, July 1
	Vindobona s	Petris	Trieste, July 12

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Goalpara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamar Clan Macneil, Oliver for Chittagong.
" Oceana, Hayward for Shanghai, &c.
" Umta, Lowe for Calcutta
" Secunder-Main for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nizami, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ischia for China, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
3	Needles	J P Turner	Shanghai
	Cashmere	G F Elliott	Monlmein
	Onipenta	W H Hill	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

	Nairung	J M Thomson	Bombay
	Pentakota	R W Thomson	Rangoon
4	Claverlag	W Harding	Natal
	Auchenlale	R M Mc lure	H'burg & B'men
	Patrician	T A Chandler	London
	Ula	W W Tucker	Bombay
	Orissa	F G Cunnigham	Bombay
	Quilba	J Anderson	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
29	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
31	Drachenfels	Antwerp
Aug.		
2	Umkuri	Natal
2	Clan Gordon	Coast
2	Abergeldie	Bremen
2	Clematis	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda left London on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

The steamer Avoca left London on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

The steamer Gordon Castle left Portsaid on the 4th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived in London on the morning of the 4th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer General left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 5th inst. via Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiojun Maru left Moji for Shanghai on the 4th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 4th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on Monday 6th August and she is expected here on Thursday 9th inst. at 8 a.m.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

SILVER—			
Spot in New York	64 5-8	—	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
New York Demand	4·85 1/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8	=	—1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	—1-8

Stock of Cotton in London 15,000 bales.

SUGAR—
German granulated of India double bags 11 9 Oct.-Dec. sellers firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8.

The Bombay mails of 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi on 2nd inst.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·70—2*)
Futures, month of Dec.	10·01—2
Do. month of March	10·19

*) Declined early through liquidation and tended to advance later owing Southern Spinners said to be bidding more freely.

IN NEW OLEANS—

Spot	10 3/8—1/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9·33-4-3
Do. month of Dec.	9·96-4-3
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 4th Aug.

Cotton	870 bales.
Wheat	6,213 cwts.
Linseed	1,773 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,753 "
Gingelseed	73 "
Poppyseed	1,244 "
Groundnuts	494 "
Castorseed	841 "
Rice	1,332 "
Myrabollams	1,096 "
Cottonseed	8,943 "
Mowrascd	586 "
Gram	2,782 "
Joowar	399 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

Owing to the August Bank holiday we have no advices of importance from London and Liverpool to-day. The American telegram is to hand advising a slight reaction in the cotton market after the fall which took place when the Bureau report was published. We think this was greatly due to sentiment and to manipulation of bears, as the July report is very little indication of the final out-turn of the crop. The weather during the next two months is far more important, and all that can be said up to the present time is that the cotton plants have progressed very favorably. The future still remains entirely a question of the weather conditions prevailing. We are informed that the decline is checked by reports of Southern Spinners bidding more freely, and with the good trade ruling in Lancashire and the Continent, it is quite possible that Spinners there will also increase their purchases at the lower rates now quoted in America.

The weather and crop reports published to-day are again very satisfactory reading. Seasonable weather is experienced in almost all the reporting districts, and cotton plants and food grains are doing well. A large cotton area has been sown this year in Wadhwan, and doubtless, with the favourable rains, the same may be said throughout the Dhollera districts. Bombay has frequently been supplied with between 3 and 4 lakhs of bales of Dhollera descriptions, and in one year, 1895-96, 447,000 bales were received. With a continuation of good rains another bumpur crop may be in store. In Broach districts heavy rain has fallen this season, the total to date being only five inches behind the annual average. A break is needed there, but, we are informed, all crops are doing well. Throughout the large Oomra districts cotton plants are in excellent condition, and a big crop is almost assured. The Bengals and Sind Punjab cotton crops are doing very well and an early season is expected. A large crop has been sown both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Barsee has had splendid weather so far, and we are told the cotton crop is excellent and prospects much improved. In the South cotton sowing has only begunn and it is too early to form any opinion.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	Increase
Public Deposits		1,18,11,938	Increase
Other Deposits		67,23,777	Decrease
Sundries		7,38	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	9,46,788	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	5,37,012	Increase
Public Deposit at Head Office	"	8,39,342	do
Public Deposits at Branches	"	30,49,042	do
Other Deposits	"	6,75,81,914	do
Post Bills	"	9,860	
Sundries	"	16,19,120	

	Rs.	10,69,10,413	11,19,54,216
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		1,24,05,460	1,14,56,672
Other authorised Securities		28,82,743	34,19,755
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities		1,16,64,373	1,25,23,915
Loans do. do.		1,81,88,720	2,22,08,995
Bills discounted and purchased		1,88,43,249	1,92,46,229
Dead Stock		3,34,755	3,34,755
Stamps and Stationery		3,536	3,319
Balances with other Banks		11,46,402	10,91,935
Sundries		1,63,169	1,25,693
Cash		4,13,39,006	4,15,63,148
		10,69,10,413	11,19,54,216

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* wrinting on Saturday said :—The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are a busy body, and the abstract of their proceedings, published monthly, indicates close attention to current events, and a watchful eye on commercial interests generally, and on those of Calcutta and Bengal in particular. That difficult question, the registration of partnerships, still occupies a very prominent place in their discussions as it has for some years past. A Bill has been drafted for a long time, and it is more than a year ago since an informal conference was held to discuss some of its provisions. The stumbling block at the moment seems to be the Hindu Joint Family system, which sounds as though it might bristle with complicated if not impossible situations, and apparently that is so, for though some eighteen months ago a fervent hope was expressed that some progress might be made in this direction, apparently the whole question is still *in statu quo*. All the Secretary could report was that he had been in communication with leading Bengali and Marwari gentlemen, who had undertaken to send in a statement of their views. One is tempted to think, in view of the obvious reasons that might exist against any settlement of this question, that the delay arises chiefly from an unwillingness to afford information that will lead to a solution, and as it is native partnerships and their complications which cause trouble, the whole question is practically dormant, and likely to remain so *sine die*, as the Babu would say.

Another question in which the Governments seem to find more difficulty than the commercial community, is the Jute Adulteration Bill, which has been shelved for another season at all events. Everybody connected with the trade in a practical way, both manufacturers and exporters, have approved the draft Bill, the single dissentient voice coming from a native Association, so that it is difficult to imagine what more information the Government can want, or get. The "Commissioners of Division" are not likely to throw much practical light on the question, though they may be able to theorise to an unlimited extent, and *all* the interested Associations have been fully consulted, Meanwhile jute is coming forward very well, far more so than is normal even at the commencement of a season, and the longer delay the more difficult will it be to legislate. The attention called the subject for the last two or three years is calculated to establish a "dustoor" and watering jute will be looked on as essential.

A third point the Chamber take up is the alteration proposed by the Department of Commerce and Industry by which the issue of crop reports, etc., in leaflet form would be discontinued, these documents being published only in the *Indian Trade Journal*. The circulation of this periodical is certainly not sufficiently large to justify this monopoly, besides which it is only weekly, and a report coming out on a Friday would have to lie low a week before it became public property, instead of being circulated at once, as is done by the Chamber. there is some reference made to posting these notices on the door of the office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, in the manner no doubt that the *Statesman* and the *Exchange Gazette*, are displayed, but, it would be hardly seemly or convenient to see a Crowd of leading Calcutta merchants jostling each other to get a view of the documents. We certainly do not want to have any cause for a repetition of the scenes at the jute forecast announcement which showed an utter failure to grasp the possibilities of the situation on the part of the authorities, who would do well to be guided by the mature wisdom of the Chamber in this matter, and let the present arrangements stand.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

664-05—Khunderao S and L—Janardhan Bhasker vs Raoji Vinayekrao Jagonath Sundersett—Thakurdas and Co

Long Causes.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sudor Alikhan—Capt and V—Part heard.

164-06—Thakurdas and Co—A M Jewanji and Co vs Abdulhoosen Punjabwala—Sorabji and J

4503-06—Thakurdas and Co—Meya Abdulhoosen Punjabwala vs Allybhoy Moolla Jewanji (S O C suit)

For further directions on Commissioners the port and for costs

39-00—Nanu and H—and Co—Oosman Hassan vs Vulli Mahomed Hassan and others—Crawford and Co

136-06—Edgelow G and Co—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles Vernon—Crawford H and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tukersey and another vs Shareefbhai Ibrahimbhai and another—Malvi J and M.

571-21021-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tukersey—K D Shroff S C C suit.

102-06—P. P. Pavri Kankoobai vs Govindjee Laljee and another—M H Chothia.

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee R and K and Wadia G and Co

810-05—Unwalla and I—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hitlal Sitalal Kulvar—Jamsetji and R.

112-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—S J Judah.

802-05—M B Chothia—Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Dikshit D and S and S B and N.

20-05—Smetham B and N—Jacob Goolmahomed and another vs Jacob Haji Esse. and others—M J and G K and P M and D and S B and N (Testamentary suit)

675-03—Gordhan N and Co—Nandramdas Mathuradas and another vs Haroon Haji Ysedina and others—Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co.

384-05—In person—Bawa Ranchordasji Bawa Hirjeeji vs Sanyasi Gyanandji Harigiri and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

856-05—Wadia G and Co Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhlay Chitnes and M

205-05—Little and Co—Virsondas Vasonji and others vs Runchordas Tulluckchudi—Mulla and M.

173-06—Khunderao S and L—Bachibai vs Vasantrao Madhavrao—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Essabin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Bilimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohinuji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

Long Causes.

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmull Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and—Bhimji Premji and others vs Venayek Wamon Tamjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nuruddin bin Sayed Hisamuddin Rizai and anther Captain and V

623-00—Payne and Co—M L Brunming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

5-04—Mehta and S Hookamchand Sarcopchund vs Beharilal Ramnath D P and S

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria—Payne and Co (S C C Suit)

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

493-05—Unwalla and P Safooorbai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khandrao S and L—Nanabhai Sadanand vs Abdool Gafoor Khan Gool

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Chapsey Cooverji vs Jethabhoy Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

687-05—Matubhai J and Chapsey Cooverji vs Jethabhoy Nursey Wadia G and Co

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhoy Raghoo another vs Miherally Moraj and another—hTakurdas D and Co and G and W (For postponement)

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land acquisition Act-1 of 1894. Cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Muljji—Payne and Co for Dayal Muljji

"AS WHITE AS DEATH"

DESPERATE CASE OF ANAEMIA CURED BY BILE BEANS.

When the blood-making machinery of the body is deranged, every organ becomes weak, flabby, emaciated, and colourless. Anaemia is the usual result amongst women, a condition in whieh the blood is poor, watery, and deficient in red corpuscles. Bile Beans are the ideal remedy for anaemia. The powerful tonic-alternative properties of Bile Beans gently and genially correct the faults of the digestive machinery, strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, thus removing the cause of the trouble, and re-storing Nature's healthy functions.

Mrs Brackstone, of South Park, Shoddesdon, near Andover, Hants, says:—"Seven years ago I began to suffer from violent pains in the stomach, which became so severe that I went to a big London hospital for women, where I was told I was suffering from very bad indigestion. The medicine they gave me brought no relief, and my condition became worse. Such food as I was allowed to take gave me severe pain, and the constant torture made my life a misery. I used to dread waking up of a morning, I felt so heavy and depressed, and I always had a dreadful headache. I got to be as white as death, and was wasted to a shadow. I attended a dispensary week after week, and tried many doctors, but all to no avail.

"I quite despaired of ever getting well again until one day I received a sample of Bile Beans. They did me so much good that I determined to go with them. Now I am quite cured, thanks to Bile Beans. I have the best of appetites now and can eat anything without fear of pain."

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"Bombay Gazette" 7th August 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th July 1906, as compared with the tatement of 2rd Aug. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 28. Rs.	Aug. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	63,47,336	1,85,03,280
Public Deposits at Branches	53,84,048	30,49,042
Other Deposits	7,43,45,691	6,75,81,914
Post Bills	6,880	9,860
Sundries	16,26,458	16,19,120
Rs.	10,69,10,413	11,19,54,216
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,24,05,460	1,14,56,672
Other authorised Securities	28,82,743	34,19,755
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,16,64,373	1,25,23,915
Loans do. do.	1,81,88,720	2,22,08,995
Bills discounted and purchased	1,88,43,249	1,92,46,229
Dead Stock	3,34,755	3,34,755
Stamps and Stationery	3,536	3,319
Balances with other Banks	11,46,402	10,91,935
Sundries	1,63,169	1,25,693
Cash	4,13,39,006	4,15,63,148
	10,69,10,413	11,19,54,216

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWLE-EVANS—July 23, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Majo. Bowle-Evans, I. M. S., of a daughter.

GEDDES—July 21, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain M. H. B Geddes, 44th Pioneers, of a son.

GLOVER—July 23, at Joyhing T. E., North Lakhimpur, Assam, the wife of G. A. Glover, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCCARRISON—JOHNSTON—July 30, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, by the Rev. A. L. H. Selwyn, Captain R. McCarrison, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, to Helen Stella, daughter of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Indian Civil Service (retired) of Guildford, Surrey.

Kemp's "One Day" Cold Cure Tablets.

A Speedy Cure for Colds, Influenza, etc.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 0-53m., 1-26a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-27a.

Khangaon Cotton Press Company, Macmillan Building, 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Macmillan Building, 4 p. m. (B. T.)

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY shows the daily average attendance 209, admissions 2,199 ; prevailing diseases diarrhœa and fevers.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during July was 3,979, the daily average being 128, new admissions 884. Parsees 441, Hindoos 2,279, Mahomedans 887, Christians 373, 48 children were vaccinated this month.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The sentence of death passed upon Mithibai, a Hindu woman, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for the murder of her mistress for her ornaments, will be carried out in H. M's Common Jail at Oomercarry, to-morrow morning.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF AN ACCIDENT.—One Amirahmed Latumia, a Mahomedan lascar on the s. s. Sirsa of the B. I. S. N. Company was painting a side of the ship, on the 3rd instant, by means of a plank of wood lowered by ropes, when a passing prow accidentally bumped up againstthe ship where the man was painting, and struck the man in the back, causing him to fall into the water. He was rescued by the chief officer of the ship and a "sucoani." He was then taken on board. Yesterday he was brought ashore in a tony, but expired at Stone Bunder.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—Baloo Heeroo, a Hindu lad, aged 16 years, and living at Dockyard-Road, while climbing a tree in the Fire-Brigade compound, on the 17th ultimo, slipped and fell on the ground. He sustained fractures of both his wrists. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital whence after treatment his father took him away to his place. Symptoms of tetanus showed themselves a few days afterwards. He was again removed to the hospital where he died yesterday.

THE COCAINE QUESTION.

Opinion of the High Court.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have delivered judgment on a reference from Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who referred, for the opinion of the High Court, the following question of law that arose, in the hearing before him, of the case of Imperator *vs.* Tybally Carimbhoy, the accused having been charged under section 43 (1) (b) of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878. Question—Is the transport or removal of cocaine from Lucknow to Bombay in excess of the amount allowed by section 12 of Bombay Act V. of 1878, without a permit under section 9 or section 13 of that Act, punishable under section 43, subsection (1) clause (b) of the same Act, such trasport or removal being entirely through British India? The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, with Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. H. C. Coyajee, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Aston, in giving the Court's judgment, said : The facts supplied in this reference are meagre, but looking to the object, scope and provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878, we are of opinion that neither the mere fact that cocaine is consigned from Lucknow to Bombay City, and conveyed thereto without transhipment at the frontier of the Bombay Presidency ; nor the mere fact that the journey from Lucknow to Bombay throughout may be through British territory, prevents cocaine from coming under the provisions of the said Local Act as soon as it crosses the frontier. As both the learned Advocate-General for the Crown and Mr. Davar for the accused have relied on Empress *vs.* Jeria Sukhia (Bombay High Court Criminal Ruling 67, dated 24th November, 1886,) we may observe that we have examined the original record of that case. It contains no written judgment beyond the order substituting a conviction of illegal import for one of illegal transport. The notes of the learned Judge who decided that case, make it clear that this substitution was made because in the circumstances of that particular case, a conviction of illegal import was held more appropriate, the illegal import being complete as soon as the frontier was crossed. We have no materials in the referring order before us to say, nor have we been asked to say, whether in the case referred, a conviction, if any, of illegal import or illegal transport or illegal possession, would be more appropriate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Kamathwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	4	3	132

Total plague deaths to date 133,524
Same date last year 6 6 84

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	6

POISONOUS SHUTTLES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It appears that some eight months ago the makers of shuttles in Lancashire began to use a new cheap wood in their business. Soon after there were many illnesses among the shuttlemakers. The symptoms began with headache, sleepiness, running of nose and eyes, chronic sneezing, giddiness, faintness and shortness of breath. Many fatal cases occurred, the deaths being certified as resulting from heart failure. The drain on the funds of the Amalgamated Society of shuttlemakers caused its managers to ask Professor R. L. Harvey Gibson, Liverpool University, to report on the new wood.

The Professor carefully examined the samples and the sawdust resulting from the manufacture of shuttles. He had experiments made on animals to determine, if possible, whether it contained anything injurious to life. So far as he could tell, the wood was that of a tree known to the natives of the French Congo as Ngula. "The particular wood under notice," said Mr. Harvey-Gibson, "was sometimes called West African satin-wood. It contained a considerable amount of alkaloid, probably artum or allied product. This substance is soluble in common salt solutions, and would be easily absorbed by a perspiring skin or through the lungs. Doses injected into animals produced death in a very short time. Cardiac tracings showed that the animals died of syncope, and that the alkaloid was cardiac poison of a very active character." "I have no doubt in my own mind," continued the Professor, "that the diseases from which your workmen have been suffering are due to absorption of these poisons from the wood, and that its continued use will be at very considerable risk, not only to health, but to life." Whether the manufacture of shuttles from this poisonous wood has entirely stopped yet we cannot say. If any unusual cases of sickness take place in Indian weaving mills who put new shuttles in the looms this year, it would be well to see if the shuttles were made of this so-called West African satin wood. It is not every wood that will do for shuttles. It must have a dense compact grain and the favourite wood was box-wood. The West African satin-wood no doubt is somewhat like box wood, and as the supply of box-wood has been almost exhausted, other woods have been used. When a sufficiently dense wood is not obtainable, other softer wood may be used, but they require compressing, nearly 500 tons pressure are brought to bear on a single block, this means extra cost, hence the anxiety to secure a wood which will not require this expensive treatment. The weavers when threading the shuttle suck it with their mouths to effect the threading process, if there be poison in the shuttle, it will soon be thus extracted, then woe, betide the poor weaver.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

Mustapha Kamel's Plea.

Mustapha Pasha Kamel writes to the *Standard* :—

Sir,—I read the message of your Berlin Correspondent concerning my visit to the capital of Germany last autumn, and my interviews with her diplomatists. So I desired to furnish him here with answers of his invoked questions in that message, and to repudiate some of the false reports which appeared in the English papers about me and my country.

I had not called upon Constantinople last autumn as was reported by your Berlin Correspondent, and had not conferred with one of the German diplomatists on "Sinai question," for I did not consider that such a question would be existed before the diplomatic world.

I also believed, and still believe, that Turkey was not clearing the ground for this emergency before its issue, as was claimed by some writers. My visit to Berlin was confined to interviews and parleys on different topics. It is true that I expressed my astonishment at the support given by Germany to England in Egypt, and her aid to the British occupation from the beginning till the present time, although she proclaimed and still proclaims, that she sympathises with Moslems and desires to gain their friendship and good-will. The declaration of these ideas and my defending the rights of my country, can not be regarded by the just as intriguing.

Plotting is not my characteristic, nor, I believe, that it is in the interest of my country.

All English papers had committed many faults in diverse matters concerning Egypt and her people. They stated that the ante-English movement in Egypt is an Islamic activity which has in view the persecution of the Christians in general. This is a very great misapprehension and an awful charge, which we can not accept at all. We Egyptians know Islamism in its true sense. We know very well that it is the religion of progress, justice and civilisation and that the Christians live in great security under its rule. We know that the easiest path to rise and advance the Moslem nations is to go back to the true principles of Islam and its sound rules, which were the sole cause of the supremacy of Moslems in the past centuries.

The European Press err so much by saying that Pan-Islamism tends to waging destructive wars between the Moslems and Christians. Pan-

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°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906.

INDIAN FACTS AND FIGURES.

BEFORE well-meaning, but terribly ill-informed Members of Parliament and presumptuous American globe-trotters criticise Indian Institutions it would be well if they studied the rudiments of Indian administrative. For their especial benefit and then for the delectation of the lover of figures we compile from the newly issued "Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India" for the official year 1904-5 and preceding years an elementary lesson on the progress which the country has made under the "autocratic and utterly unsympathetic" British Government. Let us begin at the beginning, For the purposes of administration British India was divided into provinces, varying greatly in area and population. There are in British India 46 divisions or commissionerships, 259 districts and 1,069 subdivisions of districts for an area of 1,013,409 square miles, containing a population of 230,189,462. For the purpose of the judicial administration of the country, the provinces are divided in a manner which corresponds closely to the executive divisions. The actual number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in territory subject to High or Chief Courts is 6,668, in territory subject to Judicial Commissioners 1,596, and in territory not subject to High or Chief Courts or Judicial Commissioners 311. The lowest class consists almost exclusively of Natives and there are also many Natives amongst the judges of the superior courts, including the High Courts. Looking at the number of cases and the number of the population, the ratio of distribution works out as follows : Madras being the least virtuous with one case in 48 persons, Bombay one in 50, Punjab one in 73, North-West Frontier Province one in 78, Bengal one in 88, and the United Provinces 189. Figures are given as to civil cases also, but as these are more or less private, it is only necessary to say that they averaged about one and three-quarter millions annually in the last five years, and that relatively to population the Punjab is the most litigious province in India, Bengal being second and the United Provinces least litigious of all—therefore, probably, the people are the most honest and reputable. The average duration of cases varies much from year to year and in each province. Ignoring minor provinces, the highest average in the last year was 210 days in Bombay —which goes to show, we presume, that for real painstaking and careful hearing and adjudication the Bombay Bench can give points to that of any other province, notwithstanding what our critics may say to the contrary.

The daily jail population was 95,031 of whom 85,303 were convicts. The Mahomedan community contribute a disproportionately large number to the prison population, being to the Hindus and Sikhs as one is to 2·05, their proportion to the total Hindu and Sikh population of the country being only as one is to 3·6. Bengal and the Punjab, where there is a large Mahomedan population account for 58 per cent. of the prisoners of that religion and in Bombay there is an excessive proportion. The most disproportionate criminality, however, is to be found amongst the Buddhists, who are almost entirely Burmese, these being one in eleven of the prison population, whereas they are only one in 40·3 of the general population. The European element in the Christian prison population is to be found mostly in Bengal and Bombay and is mainly recruited from the sea-faring class and from the army. Of the Eurasians confined in 1904, 45 per cent. were in the prisons of Bengal and 16 per cent. in those of Madras. Most of the prisoners were illiterate, so the chances are they sinned from ignorance rather than of malice prepense Port Blair, our penal settlement has its population made up of an Administrative establishment of 1,247, a free resident population of 1,594 and a convict population of 14,112, the present total representing an increase over the previous year which was very largely in excess of the population in any of the previous twenty years. Not very much explanatory information is given concerning Port Blair or the Andamans and Nicobars, and we would recommend any restless member of Parliament, anxious to display an active interest in the Indian Empire to devote his attention to the subject of our penal settlement. He might, with luck, wheedle the Secretary of State into giving information as to marriage regulations among life-prisoners and a variety of cognate subjects, which would greatly interest the House and gain for the questioner a certain notoriety. If he asked about Thagi by strangulation, once a favourite diversion among men of a secret society, he would learn that it may be considered quite extinct except in British Baluchistan, that Thagi by poisoning has become a rare phenomenon, whilst other crimes than Thagi, that is strangulation or poisoning, accompanied by, or for the purpose of, robbery, are not deemed to be professional crimes unless committed by persons belonging to a class or gang of organised criminals who make offences dangerous to society their profession. In United Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab stand first in these offences whilst in cattle lifting the United Provinces claim precedence, Bengal and the Punjab coming next.

The progress of education will perhaps interest the inquisitive. In 1902-3 there were 4,221,870 males under instruction and 472,422 females, in 1903-4 4,368,569 males and 515,544 females and in 1904-5, 4,476,878 males and 560,568 females. In the last ten years the increase in male scholars was in the ratio of 14·3 per cent and in females 37·3 per cent. In regard to female education the United Provinces stand lowest on the list ; Bengal is also low down ; Bombay is top but one, the highest being the "benighted Presidency" of Madras. The expenditure on education is met to the extent of 49 per cent from taxation and 30 per cent by fees. We have 2,252 printing presses, and 713 newspapers. With these Bombay is most plentifully supplied, whilst Bengal presses are most fertile in the production of books. Vital statistics will prove instructive to sanitarians who will learn that 2,126,814 died of cholera in the last seven years. We have an abundance of hospitals, in which, in the year reported upon 28,689,696 men, women and children were treated, and 1,034,190 surgical operations were performed. The returns as to lunacy are not of very much value. The insane population apparently increases very slowly, but the lunatics admitted into asylums represent only a relatively small proportion of the insane population. A fact that will surprise the information-seeker is that Municipal self-government is widely diffused in India, each of the principal provinces being furnished with a considerable number of Municipal Committees. Altogether, including the two large Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay, there 746 of these bodies in India, regulating the civic affairs of areas containing a population of about sixteen and two-thirds millions. Of Local Boards there is also an abundance. Two hundred and twelve District Boards exist, while under them are 495 Local Boards, and 438 Union Committees. So that, there is plenty of data on which to judge of the desirability of extending local self-government in another direction. Of factories we have 186 cotton mills, 40 jute mills, 571 cotton presses, 70 jute presses, 41 iron works and foundries, 121 rice mills, 71 saw mills, 31 railway workshops and 29 flour mills, employing 587,560 persons. But if the aspiring M.P. wants play for all his capabilities let him turn his attention to the chapter and tables referring to wild animals and snakes. In the last twenty-five years the number of human beings reported to have been killed by wild animals was 71,664 and by snakes 529,340, making together three-fifths of a million of people. Tigers, panthers, wolves, bears, alligators, crocodiles, wild pigs, wild dogs, buffaloes and "unspecified animals" joined in this massacre of human life, besides killing close on two million cattle in the last quarter of a century. Snakes killed 132,546, snakes and wild animals together 1,914,247. Let the enterprising member of Parliament digest these figures, and if he would win fame propose that the savings on the Navy and the Army be applied to the extirpation of wild animals and snakes, any surplus being applied to the provision of a rest-cure for the Bengali Babu.

IMPROVING KARACHI HARBOUR

The last *Government Gazette* contains a long report on the proposal to borrow forty-five lakhs, during the next five years, on behalf of the Karachi Port Trust. The money is required for extension of the facilities for shipping in the port and there are many reasons why Government should look upon the scheme with a favourable eye. The report, which is issued by Mr. Mules, the Chairman of the Trust, sets out clearly the need for early extension and enters into minute details as to what is proposed. The greatest amount to be spent on any one item is that for new wharfage of well over two thousand feet and re-alignment of the present berths. This absorbs fifteen lakhs not including necessary reclamation which will also assist in the construction of a passenger basin and landing stage. It is no new argument that Mr. Mules brings forward when he says that "although the scheme, for the execution of which the application is made, is one complete in itself, independent of the other schemes which are under contemplation, and one which must of necessity be carried out irrespective thereof, there can be no question that the expenditure of the sum, it is now proposed to raise, will by no means bring to practical completion the improvements of the port which are imperatively required, if Karachi is to hold the position which her geographical situation naturally assigns to her as the outlet for the vastly increased wheat production of the Punjab, when the already commenced and gigantic irrigational projects of that province are completed, and to deal successfully with her already increased, and still increasing, Import and Export trade." Karachi feels that it does not receive full justice and, though, perhaps, it wishes to move a little too fast at first, there is a considerable amount of truth in the contention. We have from time to time published facts relating to the wheat traffic and the disabilities under which it is carried on. Granted that Karachi's success depends greatly on its shipping facilities, yet it must not be forgotten that its primary claim is as the wheat export centre and that the railway must be brought up to a state of efficiency, which will more than suffice to feed the works contemplated in the harbour. But Karachi does not end here. It claims to be the better port for the delivery of the mails of Northern India which means that it desires a large part of the passenger traffic as well. It is a most laudable object, but many things stand in the way of its fulfilment. With an increased port trade, the commerce of the town will steadily increase, but to dump the arriving passenger in the town at present is an impossibility. Even Bombay with its many hotels and enormous facilities for the shipping which casually follows as a complement to the outward and homeward voyages is insufficient, at certain times of the year, to cope, comfortably, with the traffic. To transfer the port of landing, therefore, to Karachi would be to inflict a certain amount of hardship on the traveller. On the other hand this portion of the trade of the Port of Bombay is growing so rapidly that the future can only be successful if treated in a reasonable way which would seem to be to divide the traffic into suitable zones. In this way Karachi would receive part of the traffic which it desires, but it must first make itself suitable for its accommodation, In any event such a change cannot be deferred for a long time, and the northern port will do well for the present to restrict its attention more to the laudable object of bringing its facilities, for dealing with the wheat and smaller existing traffics, up to the highest possible standard of excellence.

BACK TO THE "LAND,

So much has been said, and usefully said, about the rush of the English labourer to the towns that it is interesting to find it is not a phenomenon exclusively British. Mr. Ernest J. Harris, an American consular officer at Chemnitz, has recently reported on agricultural problems in Germany, and he states that, during the past year, that country has succeeded in bringing to a successful close a number of commercial treaties which have been negotiated with the aim of bringing relief to landed interests. At any rate, based even upon the hypothesis that these newly-formed commercial treaties, which have been carried into effect against the protests of nearly every Chamber of Commerce in the Empire, should result in the realisation of the most sanguine hopes of the Agrarian-Conservative party, one great problem will still remain to be solved, namely, the question of wages among farm hands and servants. Will the steps which have been taken to safeguard and promote the agricultural interests of the Empire, by a higher tariff on foreign food stuffs, which is intended to encourage the production of a greater output of farm produce, together with newly introduced methods of intensive farming, stem the tide of migration from the country villages to the industrial cities ? Formerly, disputes have been chiefly among the artisan classes, but the troubles of wage questions now seem likely to extend to the country districts. During the past fifteen years the forging ahead which has characterised the industries of Germany has been due entirely to the immense resources of labour which the country villages can contribute toward building up nearly every branch of manufacture. The time has come, however, when the country districts can no longer spare a surplus population for the cities. But unless better wages are paid in the country the migration to the cities will continue. On the other land the increase of wages will enhance the cost of farm produce, already rendered dear by the exclusion of foreign food stuffs, so that any mitigation or betterment of the conditions of labour in the country districts must be done, eventually, at the expense of the city consumer which must, in its turn, have a serious effect upon existing wage standards in the great industrial centres. The introduction of a policy, having, as its ultimate aim, the persuading of any part of the city population back to the country districts would be futile, for the reason that if skilled labour should ever become a drag on the market and a workman stood face to face with the stern necessity of bettering his condition or that of his family, he would infinitely prefer to seek his fortune in some new country which would offer him a possible chance of employment in some factory at his trade, or, failing in this, where the possibilities of establishing a home and making a living at farming would be incomparably greater than in Germany, Altogether the promoters of the commercial treaties have brought about a crisis in the condition of affairs which will not readily be settled and it cannot but act as a useful object lesson to those who wish to force the exodus, from the cities, to excess.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

We are requested by the Honorary Secretary, Circle Littoraire, to state that, on account of the indisposition of Monsieur le Comte de Lesdain, the lecture which was to be given on Wednesday the 8th instant at the Taj Mahal Hotel, is postponed to Wednesday the 15 instant at 9-30 p. m.

THE goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th July shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 182,287 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 9,066 in earnings.

THE extent of the damage to the two P. and O. ships, the *Somali* and the *Delta*, which collided in Colombo Harbour on the 26th ultimo, may be gauged from the cost of the repairs, which have been estimated at between £6,000 and £7,000.

ENTRIES for the Machinery Section of the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition which, as already announced, was to have closed on the 31st ultimo, have been extended to the 14th August. The rules are being prepared, we are told, and will be published shortly.

ACCORDING to a special message from Singapore, a large public meeting has been held there and has passed a Resolution that in view of the altered finances of the Straits Settlements, consequent on the Tanjong Pagar Dock Award, there is urgent need to improve the docks and wharves. It is necessary that the inner harbour works should not be proceeded with.

IT may be taken for granted that the Viceroy will visit Kashmir in October, although the exact dates and details of his Excellency's tour are not yet settled. It is not improbable that Lord Minto will go on to Quetta from Kashmir, and then to Karachi. From the latter place, His Excellency would be able to proceed to Agra on his way to Calcutta, should the Amir, as expected, pay a visit to India in November.

THE Question of the reorganisation and strengthening of the Forest Department has been under discussion for the last year or two, and several steps with the aim of improving the conditions of service have been taken, but more remains to be done. One change that is likely to be introduced soon, says the *Pioneer*, is the adoption of a time or incremental scale of pay in place of the purely grade system. This will greatly facilitate transfers from one province or forest circle to another. With the system of grade promotion, pure and simple, it often happens that individual interests would be prejudiced by transfers otherwise desirable and it always hampers selection. With pay depending mainly on length of service, rather than grade, men may be transferred freely.

COMMANDER G. J. Baugh, R. I. M., Officiating Presidency Port Officer, has submitted to Government a statement showing the number of passengers who left the ports of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1905-1906, by vessels which came under the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887. He states that the large decrease in the number of passengers on "long voyages," viz., 28,916, is due, in a great measure, to voyages to Penang and Singapore from the ports of Madras, Cuddalore, Porto Novo and Negapatam having been performed, during the year under review, by faster steamers in less than 120 hours and treated as "short voyages." Under the latter heading there was an increase of 100,214. Voyages from Calicut to Bombay, treated as "short voyages" in previous years, have been classed under "long voyages" in 1905-1906, as they are not now completed within 120 hours, most of the vessels concerned having arranged to call also at the intermediate ports of Badagara, Tellicherry and Cannanore. The excess noticed under "short voyages" is also accounted for by an increase in the number of passengers who left for Burma and the Straits during the year 1905-1906, due to the cheaper rate of fare charged by the British India Steam Navigation Company and Shah Line steamers during the year ; and also to the failure of crops on the East Coast of this Presidency and the large demand for labour and better wages obtainable in Ceylon, Burma and the Straits Settlements.

"MOST of the people of Kottiar and Kinia, in Ceylon, are starving", the Trincomalee correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* says, "having had no food for days. Women and children are said to be living on jungle herbs and yams."

CHICAGO packers are now introducing substitutes for tinned beef, and the market is being flooded with such delicacies as bottled chicken, which is sold at a surprisingly cheap rate so as to win back the public confidence. One packer is devoting all his energies to booming hermetically sealed bottles and glass jars containing various preparations of meat. He has certificates on each jar, signed by an eminent analyst, guaranteeing the purity of the contents.

Mr. Bandmann, has arrived in Calcutta and has now completed all his arrangements for his new theatre, and has also taken a long lease of the Theatre Royal, as it is his intention to exploit India as a theatrical Tom Tiddler's Ground upon more ambitious lines than have ever yet been attempted by other managers. It is his idea to have a Musical Comedy Company always on the road, a new one relieving the old one at the end of each autumn, as is being done in the present case, and to supplement this by a dramatic company, which next season will probably be located at the Theatre Royal. He also has entered into an arrangement with the D'Oyly Carte people to send out a company, and it is probable that one or other of the London Managers will send a good dramatic company before the present winter is out, as Mr, Bandmann is in treaty with some well-known people, but naturally as things have not yet taken any definite shape, cannot say very much. The present company go on from here to Colombo and then straight home. The new company now in process of organisation, play at Cairo *en route* to India and then Bombay and Calcutta, arriving about December, Miss Corlass, Mr. Bandmann' leading lady, remains and takes on with the new company, and Miss Forsyth also, likewise Mr. Major, the Musical Director. All the rest of the people go home.

THE POONA SEASON.

Lord Lamington's Birthday Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

AGAIN this week opens with a dance, a private one given by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie. The garden, surrounding the house, was most tastefully decorated with dozens of little ground lights and Japanese lanterns waving from the trees. The conservatory in front of the porch was really sweet. Intermingling with the ferns and palms, were peeping out pretty coloured lights of every description, and then there were tents erected in the compound smiling with flowers and dim religious lights. Comfortable chairs and bright dhurries were everywhere inviting sitters out—of whom, alas ! there were all too many owing to the lack of introductions and many a young girl left early with her programme nearly empty. The dance was well attended and H.E. the Governor put in an appearance for a short time. The dancing took place in the dining-room on a boarded floor and part of the 93rd Band played a good programme of music. Refreshments were served in the library and there was no lack of bridge and smoking-rooms. The beautiful cool verandahs were also hung with Japanese lights, and sofas and chairs placed under giant palms and behind banks of ferns. General and Mrs. Richardson, I noticed, danced in the first Lancers, the latter wearing a most becoming dress of black satin and net with a berthe of chiffon and real lace. Our hostess was gowned in a beautiful gown of cream satin profusely garnered with lovely real lace and looked very well. She wore a pair of drop-earrings of diamonds and a circle of gems in her hair. Mrs. Major's dress was, perhaps, the most noticeable, as it was one glittering mass of silver sequins and spangles ; it was made long and plain and set off its wearer to perfection. Mrs. Uniacke was attired in the Mephistopheleau scarlet with poppies in her fair hair. Miss Trevor wore a simple white shining silk frock in which she looked girlish and smart. There were very few Empire made dresses; it is a style that is not, of course, youthful enough for the debutantes to attempt as it requires its wearer to be tall and stately and one willing to give herself up to appearance only, not to dancing and enjoyment. I noticed one or two short frockies worn by those who went really to enjoy the dancing, among them being a white silk and silver creation worn by Miss B. Richardson. The dress was simple and becoming and spoke for itself that its wearer loved dancing for its own sake. There must have been quite a hundred people present and the crush in the drawing-room on entering was rather overwhelming. It is evident that the Hon. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie spared no expense and trouble in getting the entertainment up. Most of the visitors might have been seen driving home to "Bedfordshire" about 1 o'clock in the morning.

The Poona and Kirkee fox-hounds gave a good morning's sport on Sunday last w hen Miss Trevor, Miss Olive and Miss Burlton were among the ladies out. Sunday never draws such a full field as the Thursday runs owing to many preferring to go to church, which speaks very well for those who stop to think and rest awhile. The meet was towards Hadapar and the first jack made towards the ghauts. After seeking for a quarter of an hour the hounds viewed the jack which doubled West and running very fast distanced the hounds for a long time; he was overtaken by one hound only, who wisely did not wrestle with him on his lonesome, so he eventually got away altogether. Later on another jack was scented and found in some big crops. Most of the sportsmen said it was the same jack, but this is open to doubt. He was disdodged, anyhow, from his hiding place and, after a grand gallop of thirty-five minutes, was run into and brought to bag. All the field enjoyed a splendid ride and great was the joy thereof. Miss Olive was presented with the brush, I believe, for the second time this season. She rides her little grey pony to the finish and is generally well up to the front, as on this occasion.

Tuesday afternoon saw us all speeding out to Ganeshkhind to enjoy the hospitality of H. E. the Governor who had issued many invitations to his yearly garden party. Ganeshkhind is a lovely spot about 8 miles from the Poona Post Office and up-hill quite half of the way, so that to drive out there is little going out for a drive in the country, so pure and beautiful is the air. Upon this occasion the grounds looked their best and the beautiful lolvely green of the lawns was very restful to the eye. His Excellency stood on the gravel walk behind the house to receive his guests, close to the cool droppings of the big fountain, and smilingly shook hands with all, and those who were lucky enough to know it was his birthday were afforded an excellent opportunity to wish him many happy returns of the day. He was attired in a suit of "dittoes" of the palest grey and looked to have borne the weight of his forty-six years well, in spite of a delicacy of appearance which has caused some pain and sorrow to his Poona friends.

The Governor's band played good selections during the afternoon in a Shamiana on the lawn, and at the other end of the long promenade a large tent was erected where refreshments were liberally served out. Then there were lots of small tables dotted all over the grounds where tea was served. The guests numbered over 500 : and therefore many strange creeds and castes rubbed shoulders with each other. The costumes of such a big assembly were very varied and the dark and light shades intermingling brought out a grand scene of colours altogether. Some of the men appeared in flannels dressed for golf or tennis, while others might be seen in bowler hats and ditoes and I saw, oh ! horror,—yes, I saw some poor deluded men in black frock-coats and I thought they deserved the V. C. or some decoration of distinction. In Bengal, of course, this unreasonable dress is *de rigeur*, but in the Bombay Presidency, hardly ever donned, except at Levees—then why, oh why, try and introduce it ? Besides tennis, golf and croquet were indulged in and many ladies played the latter game, but I did not see any clothed for tennis with their short drill shirts and racquets as in former years when the late dear Lady Sandhurst set the fashion. A garden party now seems meant to show off beautiful frocks, rather then lose oneself in games of skill. Among some of the striking costumes I noticed one worn by Mrs. Clifton which was refreshing and restful for the eye. This lady, who has just returned among us, only arrived from England during the last few weeks and all were interested to see the latest home creations. She had on a lovely cream silk voile, hand-embroided and dainty, over a beautiful shade of pale lilac ; this was surmounted by a small soup-plate hat tossed coquettishly on one side. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie was a dream of white lace and pale grey accordion pleated voile, a short lace jacket coming just below the waist was worn, with this the sleeves of which were cut bell shaped. Mrs. Radcliffe looked very cool and dainty in her favorite shade of apple green, but she quite spoilt an otherwise choice costume by appearing in a most gigantic white picture hat— so large, was it, that it seemed to give the appearance of a huge umbrella, and how she could have kept it on, on such a windy noisy day, was a secret not a few would have been glad to learn. Only Mrs. Radcliffe, so sweet and dainty in herself, dared to have attempted such an action. Mrs. St. John Richardson was handsomely gowned in a handsome lace role over pale blue taffeta and wore a blue toque to match. The sombier shades were in great contrast to the bright and varied series of the Parsee ladies, of whom there were a great many. Some of their silks are beautiful and costly. One I noticed more especially, being a shaded silk dream of the palest apple green, bordered with a gold trimming, this was finished with a pretty silk muslin jacket traced with dainty ivy leaves, a perfect blending of Eastern and Western manufacture. All good things must come to an end, and we left at about 6-30, after having spent a most enjoyable afternoon. We reached home to snatch a few hours rest, before most of us trooped across to the Gymkhana to witness the second performance of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," again staged with great success. This time the house was full to overflowing and many were turned away for want of even standing room. It was Staff night, and H. E. the Governor turned up with a full staff. Unfortunately His Excellency was seized with a fit of sickness and had to leave before the finish of the first act, I described the piece in my last : so beyond mentioning the audience which was a most appreciative one, I need say no more.

Last Wednesday was the night fixed both for Boxing Competition at the Ounanght Institute and a Concert kindly got up by Mrs. Haughton at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. The concert at the Y. M. C. A. was most successful, thanks to the kind assistance given by many well-known Poonaites, and the room was very full. Shortly after half-past nine there was not a vacant seat in the place and all seemed determined to enjoy themselves. The first item on the programme was a violin solo played beautifully by Mr. Hamilton who had not appeared before, on the boards, as a musician in Poona. Mrs. Major sang "A Song of Thanksgiving" and was most enthusiastically encored—as indeed she well deserved to be. She then gave a bright little song which greatly charmed the audience. Mr. Moloney sang a solo called "Nirvana," which most of us know well, and with his beautiful voice he kept his listeners spell-pound. Then there were one or two recitations. A pretty little song in character called. "The Little China Maid" was very beautifully carried out by Mrs. Bruce, who looked sweet, and Mr. Molony, Mr. Mead, and Mr. Fraser were the funny men of the evening and made every one roar with laughter, especially when the former sang "Little Willie at the Fish-Pond," which really was highly amusing. The concert wound up with the singing of the pretty glee "Sweet Low," those who took part in it being Mrs. Haughton, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Fischer and Mr. Turner.

The largest field this season was out on Thursday last, when over a hundred horses were counted wending their way to the sixth mile stone down the Nagar Road where the Master awaited them. The start was punctual and hounds found almost at once. A jack broke towards Lohogaon village and went on, without turning, through some heavy crops and then turned to the left. This movement cheated a number of the Field who did not expect it, and Mr. Jack ran round some cactus, but the hounds followed and killed their prey after a very good gallop. Another Jack was seen round Lohogaon village, but the Field got so wild and out of hand here that the Master gave it up in disgust and drew back towards the road. Many of the Field went home here, but H. E. the Governor stayed to enjoy another good run and afterwards congratulated the Master and expressed his admiration of the way the hounds had been worked in spite of difficulties of over-riding and hard going. After the finish all were glad to accept the kind hospitality of General and Mrs. Richardson who had sent breakfast out on the Nagar Road.

The racing on Saturday was not up to its usual state of excellence, and not many of the favourites won. A heavy and unkind deluge of rain kept many people away, and those who ventured out were mostly enveloped in long cloaks and umbrellas. Very few of the fair sex showed themselves and the gate-money could not have amounted to much.

A RUSSIAN APPEAL.

BY PRINCE N. P. DOLGOROUKOFF.

The following communication from one of the most honoured of the Liberal leaders in Russia was written for the *Tribune* before the decision to abandon the Cronstadt visit.

The squadron of Great Britain intends to pay a friendly visit to the Russian Government. The Liberal Ministry of Campbell-Bannerman feel the necessity of paying their respects to the sympathetic Chiefs of the band of Roobers which continues, by God's leave, to devastate and dishonour Russia. The representatives of the valiant fleet of the United Kingdom, with wonderful perseverance long to press the hand of the rioters of Cronstadt, Petersburg, and Libau, and at the same time to become convinced *de visu* that the fleet of a Power once rival to England exists no more on the waters of the Baltic Sea.

If the proposed (or, at least, not abandoned) visit of the English squadron had not been announced or talked of, as an affair seriously occupying the minds of the politics and statesmen, I should have thought that the rumour of the affair was invented by some indecent or witless jester. If there were the desire and the time, it certainly would not be difficult to recall historical incidents which would at least have the advantage over the invention of English diplomacy of their harmlessness. For example, the British embassy to the Duke of Alba in the Netherlands, after the execution of Egmont and Horne ; a sympathizing address of the Paris municipality to the authorities of Erzerum on account of the Armenian massacres ; the congratulations of the Hungarian people on the occasion of repressing the rising in the year 1849.

ENGLAND AND TYRRANY.

Is it possible, however, that in the native land of Shakespeare, Byron, and Dickens there have not been recalled the Kishineff and Bielostok riots, the Moscow, Caucasus, and Courland executions, moans and groans of the insulted and tortured, loud songs of liberty obtained at the price of blood elsewhere ?

Is it possible that the great nation, counting its genealogical table from the "landless" king, should be hostile to those who struggle, and sacrifice themselves, for freedom in Russia ?

Is it possible that the native country of Newton, Bacon, and Darwin looks with an indifferent eye at the crushing of free thought, the prosecution of race and religion, the cool extirpation of the best men seeking for the enlightenment of their land, the closing of schools and universities at everything that is done in our country to damage civilization and to glorify tyranny and self-contented ignorance? Are the merits of the Autocracy of All the Russias so precious before the world, before culture, before the precepts of Reason, Humanity, and Justice ?

Are the figures of Dubasoff, Vitte, Trepoff, Rennenkampf, Stolipin, and other knights of the torture-chamber and the mitrailleuse so irresistibly sympathetic and bewitching ? Are the Russian people in such a degree unworthy of freedom, or even a place under the sun, that it is accounted a crime for them to avail themselves of the fundamental rights of man—the right of resisting despotism and violence? Is it necessary yet to prove that Administrations exist for the people and not the people for the pleasure and profit of Administrations ?

The visit of English squadron in the present circumstances could not but encourage the black party of despotism, could not be understood otherwise than as a censure on the movement for freedom, as a smile to our oppressors, as a felicitation on account of the success in avenging expeditions and committees for the organization of riots.

I understand in some degree the difficult position of English diplomacy. I should not like to be in place of the honourable English mariners who are coming to visit the Russian authorities (not us). Their visit will be untimely, because in the house of their host they have had no time to wash off the traces of blood of the murdered son, and, for the guests, it will be difficult not to notice it.

Not an easy task will it be, also, to find a becoming topic for conversation with their somewhat distracted and nervous hosts; and to keep up a conversation in respectable tone, it will be necessary—especially after champagne and liquor—to double one's circumspectness, and, God forbid, not to put questions recalling the rope in the house of the condemned.

If the set of men that keeps the power over the Russian people in its hands was not a parody of government, and were capable of safeguarding the national dignity, they would themselves have politely declined the honour of the English visit; this visit, of condolence to poor relations who have suffered in their Far Eastern adventures. But it is a secret to no one that they have for long had nothing to do with the wants and wishes of the Russian people. From the French these enterprising people have made a loan for the arrangement of their suspicious deeds. Wilhelm II. they begged for some services of a military and police character, in exchange for which they alluringly proposed to give up some Russian territory. Now they beg of England moral assistance, proposing, for a cheap price, their humiliating alliance, which will leave them free for the task of further stifling our oppressed people.

All these actions remind me of the patriotic policy of the French *emigres*. But in the end of the history of the eighteenth century the chapter beginning with Coblenz ends with the name of Valmy, and soon after follow the events of January, 1793.

Welcome, Englishmen, after the *Constituante* !

H. M. S. MONTAGU ABANDONED.

DEFINITE DECISION OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dismantling to be Commenced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

It has been definitely decided to abandon the battleship "Montagu" which is ashore on Lundy island.

All the fittings and valuable articles on board will be removed.

An attempt was made to float the *Montagu* a fortnight ago 7 but it was abandoned as it was found that not sufficient time had been given to complete the necessary arrangements. Another attempt was made last week and it was hoped that this would prove successful. The rocks which have entered the ship's hull have been cut away to a large extent, and all the lower deck openings caulked down tightly, with the exception of the engine and funnel hatches. These were afterwards closed over at the main deck, the object being to make the lower portion of the ship air and water-tight. It had been proved by experiments that the decks would stand a pressure nearly one-half that required to float the ship, but the experiments revealed many leaks which still needed closing. Wherever it was found necessary the casings to hatches and bulkheads were covered with cement, planked and caulked. Moreover, water-tight boxes were delivered in large numbers from Devonport dockyard, and secured to the ship's side under steel beams so that when the tanks were pumped out they would lift the beams and assist to float the ship. From thirty to forty of these steel boxes or tanks, each with a lifting power of forty-five tons, were secured with additional girders in order to obtain all the lifting power possible. The proposal, had the attempt been successful, was to beach the vessel on the island in order to make a temporary patch of the holes in the bottom. The alternative was to cover the holes with collision mats until she could be placed in dry dock. Up to the end there was an impression that salvage was possible. The dismantling of the ship opens up another consideration. Her draught of water is great. The weight of the hull with armour is 9,055 tons whilst the machinery weighs 1,580 tons. With the removal of the latter and much more of the heavy equipment there may still be a chance of successful flotation, but, it is to be presumed, as the order for abandoning has been given this will be done by private enterprise.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

It is officially announced that the Hon'ble Mr. John Prescoff Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E., will succeed Sir James Digges La Touche, as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E., Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in succession to the Hon'ble Sir J. Digges LaTouche, K. C. S. I., who retires in November next.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett has spent a long time in the Indian Civil Service and has risen to membership of the Viceroy's Council. Educated at Winchester and Balliol he joined the service in 1875 and proceeded at once to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. He served there as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Assistant Commissioner and since then has fillled many appointments. In 1883 he was in charge of the Provincial Gazetteer and in January of the next year acted as Assistant Accountant-General. Three months later he became Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue and in 1886 was officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. He was confirmed in the appointment nine months later. Amongst other appointments he has been Private Secretary to the Viceroy (1888 and 1892), again Secretary to the Home Department, Officiating Census Commissioner, Secretary of the Royal Commission on Opium, Member of the Plague Commission, and Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He was granted the C. I. E. in 1891, and the C. S. I. in 1898.

THE ROUMANIAN TROUBLE.

Expulsion of Greeks Continues.

TROOPS DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS.

SEVERAL INJURED.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The expulsion of Greeks from Roumania continues on a large scale. Several thousand persons made an anti-Greek demonstration at Sofia to-day, and attempted to assemble before the Greek Legation, but were dispersed by the troops, who opened fire on them, wounding several.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

Over Three Hundred Drowned.

CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Italian steamer "Sirio," bound from Genoa to South America, having seven hundred emigrants and one hundred crew on board, has been wrecked and sank off Cape Palos near Carthagena.

It is estimated that two hundred have been drowned.

The Captain committed suicide.

LONDON, AUGUST. 6.

Later accounts state that there was an awful panic on board the "Sirio" when she struck the shore. There was a frenzied fight for the boats and many of the passengers were knifed in the struggle.

Over three hundred perished.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Overtures to Liberals Fruitless.

LONDON, AUGUST. 6.

Hitherto M. Stolypin's, endeavours to induce the Moderate Liberal leaders the join the new Cabinet have been fruitless.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

China's Proposed Scheme for Extinction.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The *Times* Peking Correspondent believes that China will ask India to consent to an annual reduction of the export of opium to China and thus extinguish the trade in ten years, while issuing an Edict ordering an annual reduction of cultivation leading to its extinction in ten years.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

INDIAN OPINION.

A Chorus of Condemnation.

FEW DISSENTIENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

THE "DAILY NEWS" PLEASED.

The *Daily News* welcomes Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation which, it says, will strengthen Mr. Morley's hands and greatly help to clear a difficult situation.

DEPARTURE FROM DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 6.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller left Dacca this morning at 8 a. m. in spite of foulness of the weather. A very large crowd assembled at the Ghat to bid him farewell. There was a heavy downpour and the people stood there in the rain for an hour and-a-half till the steamer had left.

OPINIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The *Englishman* commenting on the resignation, says: "Throughout Bengal the news of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation will be received with the keenest regret. Of course among the class that has never tired of vilifying him there will be jubilation, but sober opinion, both in Bengal and the new province, will be entirely in sympathy with Sir Bampfylde Fuller as his administration of the new province promised to be strenuous and useful one. During his service in Assam he had shown himself a very capable Governor with an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the people and possessed of the sympathy that means so much to an administration. When the new province came into being, Mr. Fuller, the able Commissioner of Assam, was obviously the man for the post of Lieutenant-Governor and no one doubted his success. The qualities that had marked his past career, his zeal and ability and his capacity for organization all pointed to the ideal of a Lieutenant-Governor. If Mr. Fuller as Commissioner of Assam was considered, by all competent to judge of these things, the official best fitted to take over the responsibilities of the new province how is it that Sir Bampfylde Fuller as Lieutenant-Governor has failed the answer the lies in the miserable campaign of misrepresentation that has been directed against him? During the past eighteen months the Calcutta-bred agitation against the partition suddenly directed itself against the new Lieutenant-Governor. It was hoped, by making the task of governing the new province difficult or impossible, that the "evils" of the partition would be made evident. Sir Bampfylde Fuller was a vigorous administrator who might well make the new province a success and, dreadful thought, reconcile people to the new order of things. If the agitators could help it, the new administration was going to be a failure and with that end in view Eastern Bengal found itself transformed into the happy hunting ground of the Calcutta lawyer and the boycotter. Hindu Municipal Commissioners began to adopt a sulky manner towards the new government and on every hand occurred small "unpleasant incidents." Sir Bampfylde Fuller took pains to make it clear that he personally sympathised with the people in all their legitimate objections to the partition, but he asked for a fair acceptance of the new conditions. He was anxious to meet everyone on the common ground of the good of the community, but unhappily the response was a grudging one."

The *Statesman* says: "Sir Bampfylde Fuller has at length triumphed in that he has rendered himself impossible in his present office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and he has accordingly resigned. The announcement has apparently been delayed for the want of some plausible pretext to save appearances. His Honor was resolved to quit the scene, not with a confession of failure, but with the dignity of a martyr in the cause of strong government. Hence, in what seems to be an inspired communication from Dacca, we are informed that he has tendered his resignation because of his disinclination to withdraw a recommendation which he made to the University of Calcutta some months ago that certain schools should be disaffiliated for alleged misconduct. This disciplinary measure confessedly relates to something that happened several months ago and its resurrection at the present time, as a reason for resignation, does more credit to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's retentive memory than to his powers of invention. Still the avowed motive of his retirement is not without its interest as an example of the ruling passion strong in death. Though Sir Bamfylde Fuller's egregious failure in Eastern Bengal has been entirely the result of his blind faith in strong government, he evidently believes in this remedy for popular discontent to the last. We can only say that this closing episode, a revival of the war which he waged against political school-boys, leaves us more convinced than ever that in Eastern Bengal his peculiar talents are out of place and that his retirement will be a boon to all concerned. We are far from underrating Sir Bampfylde Fuller's abilities. Under different conditions he might have been as successful in the new province as he was in his previous appointments; his industry and energy have been beyond reproach and his severest critics have never alleged that any job could be laid to his charge, but incorruptible integrity and a love of hard work are not enough in themselves to make a competent ruler of a great province disturbed by political changes, and, in the statesmanlike qualities of tact and of confidence in the people, Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been conspicuously lacking. Instead of recognising that popular discontent must find expression and only becomes dangerous when it is suppressed, he set himself from the outset to crush any sign of dissatisfaction with the partition of Bengal. His violent denunciation of a respectable Indian gentleman, who had issued a Swadeshi circular, was the first incident which created the suspicion that the new ruler had mistaken the nature of the situation with which he had to deal. Blunder followed upon blunder. The swearing in of offending persons as special constables, the notorious circulars against processions and the cry of "Bande Mataram" and the severe measures adopted against school boys were successive proofs that Sir Bampfylde Fuller belongs to a class of autocratic rulers whose day is past in India, or at least in Bengal. These repressive degrees wholly failed in their effect and nowhere more conclusively than at Barisal, where his administration was rendered ridiculous in the eyes of all reasonable men. It is well that he should have failed, probably he is the first Lieutenant-Governor who has retired under similar circumstances and the fact is significant of the growth of something like public opinion in India. We can only hope that his successor who, according to current rumour, is to be found in Mr. Hare, will profit by the moral."

The *Indian Daily News* says: "Sir B. Fuller's resignation was neither unanticipated nor surprising. When Sir Bampfylde Fuller was sent to Eastern Bengal and Assam the province was in a very disturbed state and ripe for the commission of any act of lawlessness. It was a foregone conclusion that whatever measures were adopted they would meet with violent opposition and earn for their sponsor a lasting unpopularity. Sir Bampfylde may have approached his task with a *trop de zele* and he may have taken the Bengali agitator too seriously. We maintain, however, that he was, in the surrounding circumstances, compelled to let it be known that he intended that order should be preserved, and that, be he who he might the man who, either himself or by instigating others, sought to disturb public tranquility would be given no quarter. The attitude of the people and the inflammatory writings in the Press, all conduced to foster the belief in the mind of His Honour that the situation was one that required extremely firm handling."

The *Bengalee* writes: The curtain falls upon the Lieutenant Governor of the Province who was fighting with school boys to the last—determined to punish them though countermanded by superior authority. It would be undignified to exult in the presence of a *fallen* administration; but truth compells us to say that the news of his resignation has been received with a sense or universal relief throughout the country. But let us not be mistaken. His resignation leaves the question of the partition where it was. We must continue the agitation against partition as before, in the firm conviction that victory must be ours at no distant date."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* practically expresses the same views, but expresses regret at the manner of Sir B. Fuller's exit.

"RIGHT MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

Our Lahore contemporary says: "At any time the resignation of a Governor in India on grounds of incompatibility between the Provincial and the Imperial policy would be regrettable. At the present time when the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam is in an ugly state of political ferment the retirement of Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller on such grounds is deplorable, nor will it end the trouble. It will agravate it. To thousands, perhaps to millions—if they number so many—of anti-partitionists the resignation will seem an eleventh hour triumph for an already waning agitation, and will rally the exhausted forces of disorder to a renewal of the campaign. The one fortunate circumstance of the moment is that Parliament has just risen and will not re-assemble for nearly three months—an interval long enough for much leakage of pressure. An administrator of exceptional energy and ability whose previous career in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces had all along lines of distinction, Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller was also a man of strength. Supposing that the trouble in Eastern Bengal called only for strength, he had not rightly estimated the pervading sense of deep injury which Lord Curzon's words and deeds had left in the minds of the Bengalis and instead of trying to pour oil on the troubled waters he adopted methods of repression which only exceerbated popular rancour. This was the supreme mistake. But there were also mistakes of procedure, such as the strict British sense of law and order ought to have prevented. Not the least of these was the last. Without descending into needless detail we are constrained to declare that the best legal opinion in the land was against the Lieutenant-Governor's attempt to procure the disaffiliation of certain Swadeshi schools. A still stronger man than Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller would have had the timely weakness to accept correction. But the theme invites no prolonged discussion. All that could be said would not after all, amount to more than that Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller was the right man in the wrong place."

IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

The *Madras Times* referring to Sir B. Fuller's resignation says:—It is in our opinion a grave misfortune that this has occurred. A strong man like Sir Bampfylde Fuller is required to keep order in the disturbed province, and every effort should have been made to retain his services until the forced agitation had quieted down.

FEELING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

The *Rangoon Times* states that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's action has a deep significance and the attitude of the Government of India, in connection therewith, so far as can be judged from the available information, reveals gross ignorance of the very *desiderata* which make for the successful government of a hotbed of discontent and political agitation. Mr. Morley at home and many prominent Anglo-Indians are so persistently playing into the hands of the hateful Swadeshi movement as to suggest the reasonable deduction that they are entirely ignorant of the actual condition of affairs in Eastern Bengal and are fostering the native discontent for a definite purpose.

That the Government of India should play second fiddle to the Secretary of State for India does not cause us wondernent. The Indian Empire just now is on the verge of a huge political crisis which is being fostered by the responsible Imperial Authorities who, in their mistaken zeal for the cause of the natives, have easily induced the Viceroy's legislators to adopt a view in Indian politics which distorts actual events, destroys Anglo-Indian confidence in the Government of India, reduces that Government, in the eyes of the European, population, to something much beneath the level of respectful admiration and delights the Swadeshi advocate.

Sir B. Fuller has resigned because he knows that the recommendation, which he so fearlessly made and which was so ruthlessly rejected, was based on the principle of equitable government tempered with a judicious admixture of tactfulness, with the ultimate peace of Eastern Bengal as the objective. The Government of India openly flaunts the Lieutenant-Governor who dares to invest it with the responsibility of denouncing Swadeshi illegalities in a vehement, decisive and effective manner.

The Government of India by their stupid action has added to the difficulty of ensuring peace in Eastern Bengal and has given the greatest possible fillip to the cause of the Swadeshi and the Congresswallahs. Sir B. Fuller would have no reason for resigning if Lord Curzon were India's Viceroy.

Sir B. Fuller was a strong man in a weak place; he had his faults but, hitherto, they were insignificant as compared with his merits as an administrator in a difficult position. His was invariably a path of thorns. Even in the administrative circle were admirers of the Government's opponents and on every hand the Lieutenant-Governor in his own Province was opposed by the efforts of the native political agitation. Though his path was thorny there was a promise, in the future, of a smoother way, but Government has entirely undone the good preparatory work of Sir Bampfylde, and Sir Bampfylde himself has made bad worse by depriving the Province of his services. Our sympathies are entirely with Sir B. Fuller in his difficult relations with the Viceroy and no condemnation of the ill-advised and hampering action of the Government of India can be too strong.

On the other hand Sir B. Fuller's resignation is equally to be condemned. It is no stretch of the imagination to say that the situation in Eastern Bengal is extremely serious and that the Government of India is absolutely in ignorance as to what each day may bring forth. Eastern Bengal is politically, from the Anglo-Indian view, a sinking ship which has been scuttled by the petticoat tactics of the Government of India, kept in deep water by the Swadeshists and now deserted by her commander just as she is reaching the shoals. Sir B. Fuller's resignation is an egregious blunder.

LATER.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states:—"The news of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation will be received with genuine regret by every member of the Indian Civil Service and the greater portion of the British non-official community in India. Throughout his short tenure of the Lieutenant-Governorship Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been extremely unlucky. From the day the Partition of Bengal came into force he has been pursued by the Native Papers of Calcutta with a virulence which has hitherto been unparalleled in India. He was denounced in unmeasured language from day-to-day. Every administrative act every public utterance of his was distorted and misjudged, his critics not hesitating to ascribe to him the most unworthy motives. Unfortunately this campaign of vituperation was encouraged by certain so-called 'Friends of India' in Parliament with the result that Sir B. Fuller, instead of receiving the support he doubtless expected in his endeavours to evolve order out of chaos, began to find his position an exceedingly difficult one. Measures which he had considered necessary in view of the obstructive tactics of the anti-Partition party headed by men whose astuteness is more obvious than their patriotism were cancelled by a Secretary of State whose Radical instincts could not tolerate anything that savoured of interference with the freedom of speech and meeting, though what untold evil, unbridled licence of speech has ever been the forerunner of, so careful a student of history as Mr. Morley cannot fail to be aware."

THE ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke Appointed.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE RAILWAY STRIKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The Hon'ble Mr. Francis A. Slacke will act temporarily as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, until the return of Sir Andrew Fraser.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been asked to receive the deputation on behalf of those affected by the firm attitude maintained by the East Indian Railway in connection with the recent strike.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th June, amounted to Rs. 4,387, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 250. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 1,18,428, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 16,907.

HEAVY RAINS NEAR DARJEELING.

Breaches on the Northern-Bengal Line.

TWO SPANS OF A BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The heavy rains of the past few days have caused numerous breaches on the Darjeeling line. Passengers by both the Up and Down Mail Trains to-day had to transhipand walk between Tindharia and Kurseong. In all, the line is breached in about six places on the Northern Bengal Railway. A serious breach has also occurred below Huldibari, where about three miles of line has been washed away and a bridge has given way. Passengers for Calcutta are advised not to proceed.

LATER.

The breach on the Northern Bengal line, below Huldibari, turns out to be more serious than at first reported. Two spans of the bridge over the river are said to have gone and the Railway authorities wire that transhipment of passengers is impossible. Passengers by the Down Darjeeling Mail here are, consequently, obliged to spend the night in the train at Siliguri, and though everything possible for their comfort was done by the Station staff, they were not unnaturally indignant at the slackness of the Northern Bengal Railway anthorities who might easily have sent a warning wire to Kurseong or even to Tindharia in time to stop passengers from proceeding further, and thus saved them the discomfort of a weary tramp through slush and mud, and of possibly a week's stay in the steamy atmosphere of Siliguri. Northern Bengal authorities must have had ample time to send such a warning as the passengers by the Up Mail yesterday morning reported that the water on the bridge was up to the axles of the carriages. It was shortly after this, apparently, that the bridge gave way. The arrangements of the Darjeeling Railway authorities, on the other hand, were excellent. Mr. Barnard at the Tindharia station superintended the transhipment of passengers and Mr. Savi accompanied the train the whole way to Siliguri, and submitted with great good nature and courtesy to the cross-examination of the passengers, and readily gave them all that available information. There is no further news from Huldibari this morning, but the rain continues to pour in torrents and the general opinion seems to be that it will be days before it will be possible for the passengers to proceed. The River is in high flood with a terrific current which will render the crossing by boats an extremely dangerous experiment, if not altogether impossible. Mr. Savi intends making an attempt to get back to Darjeeling this morning with a few passengers; but news has just come in of further slips on that line which will probably make the journey even more uncomfortable than that of yesterday. The Pagla Jerah Dam, which usually gives trouble on these occasions, has stood the strain well in spite of the enormous volume of water that is coming over it.

HEAVY FLOOD IN UPPER INDIA.

THE TEESTA AND DHARLI RIVERS FLOODED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The Simla-Kalka Railway reports for yesterday were that all the first and second class passengers arriving prior to Sunday morning have got away by tonga, and that all the parcels have been started on carts. Matters looked bad on Sunday morning and through-booking of all traffic, except parcels, has been stopped. If weather clears and rain holds off the trains will run on Tuesday. Last night's telegram states that a slip occurred at mile 11, but was not very important. The bank has come down badly at mile 19, and several slips have occurred between mile 15 and mile 18 and a hundred men with tooeis and baskets have been requisitioned by the Agent for work on this section.

On Saturday the Authorities wired that the Teesta River had breached the Main Line (Darjeeling route) over a length of 5 miles South of Jalpaiguri, and that transhipment was reported as impracticable. Through-booking was stopped last night (Sunday). A wire from Gitaldah (junction of Cooch Behar, a 2-feet 6 inches Line with Assam line) says that some 10 miles of the line south of Cooch Behar was submerged and that many bridges were lost on the Main Line to Dhubri. The Gitaldah was flooded and two bridges near Pateswari were severely tried. All the above were due to the excessive floods in the Dharli River, which was steady and likely to subside, at time of telegraphing. All the rivers on the Gauhati extension are in excessive flood.

STATE OF THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

No trains were to run on the Simla-Kalka line on Saturday the numerous breaks making transhipment impracticable near Simla, there have been heavy slips between Jutgoh and Summer Hill and between Taradevi and Shoghi, whilst there are others between Jubli and Sanwara. It was hoped to get trains through during Sunday if there were no further slips and the rain stopped which it then showed no signs of doing.

The Tonga road has not suffered so badly though there are several slips which delay the mail. About eighty feet of breast wall, above Simla Station, collapsed on to platform and the engine shed was badly damaged. There was other damage at Inverarn Tunnel where slips carried the telegraph lines away. Unfortunately the weather report shows that all this rain is confined to the Hills where it is running to waste and doing damage while the plains below are seriously lacking.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Five G. I. P. Wagons Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS AUGUST 6.

Another serious accident on the Madras Railway occurred about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. While two goods trains, each consisting of 65 loaded wagons were, being shunted in the station yard at Arkonam, one of the trains ran into the rear of the other. On the main line, the latter train was being shunted into a siding and the collision is reported to have occurred before the whole of this train could clear the main line, and resulted in seven wagons of the train being completely smashed. The cowcatcher and buffers of the engine of the former train were damaged. Of seven wagons destroyed two were timber trucks loaded with iron girders for the Cheyar bridge, Madras Railway; the remaining five wagons belonged to the G. I. P. Railway.

The line was cleared of the wreck and made free for traffic in a few hours.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day. The same Company's Steamer "China" left for Colombo and Australia also at 7 p.m. to-day.

DEATH OF COLONEL PROUDFOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot of the Madras Army (retired) and for many years a resident of Bangalore, died at the General Hospital, here, on Friday last from cancer on the liver.

Colonel Proudfoot retired from the service about eight years ago.

OPENING UP BURMA.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Visit to Kindat.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor paid an official visit to Kindat and received the Address presented by the local authorities which stated:—

"The Residents of Kindat and the inhabitants of the Upper Chindwin District beg to tender our hearty welcome and to most respectfully approach your Honour with this humble Address. Since we have come under the benign rule of the British Government, we have enjoyed peace and have been able to follow our pursuits reaping where we have sown and enjoying the fruits of industry under the fostering care of the Government. The trade of the District has improved, notwithstanding the difficulties of transport—the chief obstacle to its proper development. The opening of the Railway to Alon has led to the increase in business relation with the neighbouring districts on the South, and has facilitated the influx of labour which is always in demand. The pacification and disarmament of the Chin Hills and the action taken by Your Honour's Government to garrison and patrol the frontier have entirely put a stop to the blood-thirsty raids which used to cause such woe and devastation to the inhabitants of the Kale and Kabaw Valleys, and a part of the Honnalin township are secure in the guardianship of the British Government.

"The Kale Valley is being rapidly re-peopled; old villages are being re-established and the old cultivation is once more being brought beneath the plough. This district is backward and remote from civilization, but it possesses great resources in the vast area of its agricultural land and its wealth of minerals. Its development depends greatly on good communications, and we would venture to represent to your Honour that, in this respect, the Upper Chindwin is still backward. We, therefore, beg to submit, for your Honour's favourable consideration, the following project, the execution of which will promote the interests of trade and tend to the general development and improvement of the District.

"Firstly" we wish to have improved communication by land with the Kabaw Valley and that further blasting operation may be undertaken on the Yu River. When your Honour reduces that the cabaw Valley produces about three times as much paddy as it requires for its own consumption and that the river is the only means by which it can be exported to the Chindwin, and from the Chindwin to the dry zone districts of Upper Burma which, in time of drought, have insufficient stocks for their own needs, we feel assured that your Honour will be pleased to grant this our humble request.

"We also hope that at no distant date the Railway may be extended to Kindat."

His Honour in reply said:—

"I agree with you that one of your pressing needs is the improvement of communications. The road to the Kabaw Valley by way of Minthami is a project which has for some time been under consideration. Its construction has been practically decided upon, and I shall endeavonr to expedite the execution of this important work as soon as funds can be made available. This work will be pushed on.

"The desirability of improving the water-way of the Yu River is recognized, and an allotment for this purpose is made annually. Your remarks on this subject shall be borne in mind, and such measures as may be practicable shall be undertaken. I am glad to learn that the prospects of the Coal Mine near Kalewa, which I have visited by rail and on my way up the River, are encouraging. The coal is being tried on the Railway and in Government steamers. If the mine produces good coal and in large quantities, for which a market can be found, its working will be of great service in the development of the District; it may even lead to an extension of the Railway from Alon; but that is a matter which will require much discussion and examination, It may come, but not, I think, in the near future, except possibly in connection with the Mining Industry. I fear the probability of the extension of the Railway into the Upper Chindwin District is somewhat remote. A suggestion has been made that Kindat is not the best place for the Headquarters of this District. I do not know how the people of Kindat will view this suggestion. But before a final decision is made, their wishes will be ascertained and considered. This is one of the matters in connection with which I have undertaken this tour. It cannot be denied that Kindat suffers under physical disadvantages, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to overcome; and it may be best, as regards the interest of trade concerned, to remove the Head-quarters to a healthier and more convenient site, where there will be room for expansion; but where a permanent Civil Station can be established, has not yet been definitely decided."

NEED FOR RE-ORGANIZING THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Adoption of Incremental Scale of Pay.

ABOLITION OF GRADE SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

The *Civil Military Gazette* says that the re-organization and strengthening of the Forest Department has been in hand for the last year or two, and several steps for the improvement of the conditions of Service have been taken, but that more remains to be done. One change that is likely to be introduced soon will be the adoption of a time or incremental scale of pay in place of purely Grade systems. This will greatly facilitate transfers from one Province or Forest Circle to another. With the system of grade promotion, pure and simple, it often happens that individual interests would be prejudiced by transfers which would be otherwise desirable; and it always hampers selection. With the question of pay depending mainly on the length of Service rather than on Grade, men may be transferred freely. One consequence of these departmental re-organizations is the stoppage os the Exchange Compensation. By the offering of new and improved conditions the Government of India is gradually clearing itself of the reproach of this clumsy and intricate service. The method chosen for applying the remedy is not very heroic and by no means speedy, but it is something to have an open confession that the Exchange Compensation is a blunder to be rectified in course of time.

"CYNTHIA" AT VICEREGAL LODGE POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

The performances of the play "Cynthia" at the Viceregal Lodge in Simla, which were originally fixed for August the 16th, 17th, and 18th, have been postponed to August the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The proceeds are to go to the Lady Minto Nursing Fund.

THE UPPER SWAT CANAL.

Preliminary Works Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The Secretary of State for India has given his sanction to the commencement of the preliminary work, on the upper Swat Canal, such as the fixing of final alignments and the positions of the weir and all other important works.

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION AT SIMLA.

Lord Kitchener's Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST. 6.

Lord Kitchener has entertained Surgeon-General Gubbins and all the other Officers present in Simla for the meeting of the Medical Commission, Surgeon-General Bamford being asked to meet them

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Possible Visit to Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

The exact dates and details of the Viceroy's tour are not yet settled, but it may be taken for granted that His Excellency will visit Kashmir in October. As Lord Minto has already seen the upper part of the frontier, but not the lower, it is not improbable that he will go on to Quetta from Kashmir, returning by Karachi. It would then be easy to proceed to Agra to meet the Amir, if His Highness, as expected, pays his visit to India in November.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

It is said that the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Wallis, the Advocate-General of Madras, is to be appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Madras pending the decision of the Secretary of State for India as to the filling of the permanent appointment.

LATER.

Mr. T. M. Ranga Chariar, Sub-Judge at Chittoor, has been appointed District Judge in the vacancy caused by Mr. S. Gopala Chariar's appointment as Dewan of Travancore.

Mr. L. C. Miller, District Judge at Coimbatore has been appointed to act as Judge of the Madras High Court during His Majesty's pleasure. The other appointment to the High Court is not yet announced.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

Government of India Declines to Interfere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The Anglo-Indian Defence Association in June last appealed to the Government of India on behalf T. H. Casey who, in May 1905, was assaulted by certain villagers of Langapilli in the Ganjam District of Madras. The object of the Appeal was that as Casey apprehended further molestation owing to the light punishment inflicted on the villagers by the Deputy Magistrate of Chatrapur, the Government of Madras should be moved to take such action as their Law Officers may recommend or that the Governor-General-in-Council should be moved to take such precautionary measures as allay such cases of apprehensions.

The Government of India have declined to interfere with the Madras Government's discretion.

CUSTOM DUTY ON PARCELS FOR HOME.

Prepayment Allowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

With effect from the 1st October next the prepayment of Custom duty and other charges on parcels for the United Kingdom will be allowed at all Head and Sub-Post Offices.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

Report to be Published Shortly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

The Calcutta University Commission finished its work some time ago, and its new Scheme of Regulations is now being considered by the Government of India. We may expect the result of the Commission's labours to be published shortly.

INDIAN BULLION IMPORTS.

The Work of the Mints.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

For the month of June 1906, the net imports of gold and silver amounted to 281½ lakhs; and for the three months ending June 30th to nearly 139 lakhs of rupees.

Coinage to the extent of 482 lakhs of rupees and to 20¾ lakhs of small coins was carried out in Calcutta and Bombay in the three months ending June.

THE SIMLA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

To be Opened by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy will open the Simla Fine Art exhibition on Monday the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m.

EXPORTATION OF WOOL INTO RUSSIA.

Prohibition by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

Recent advices from Kandahar state that the Amir of Afghanistan has prohibited the export of wool into Russian territories.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE AUGUST 6.

Instead of taking up the appointment in the Intelligence Department at Army Headquarters Major Heycock takes eight months' leave and Major M..cChintock proceeds to Simla in his place arriving yesterday.

Major Morrs, 77th, Moplahs, leaves Bangalore to-night for Simla to join his new Appointment.

Captain Hisop, Chief Inspector, Gymnasia, arrived in Bangalore to-day on a tour of inspection.

ARAB RAID AT ADEN.

Captain Warnefo rd Avenged.

AN Aden correspondent writes:—For some time two Arab tribes in the Aden Hinderland, known as the Subaies and Munsoories, have been in an unruly state, and news has just reached here that some of the former tribe have ventured to come as far as Aden, which they surreptitiously entered at night. They made a raid on the troop lines and killed three horses by stabbing them. Not content with this, they carried their daring exploit further by breaking into the stables where the horses are kept for changing purposes, and stabbed six more horses. The following night, again unknown to the guard, they stabbed a horse and a camel at Sheik Othman.

The fanatic Hyder Ali, who murdered Captain Warneford by shooting him some time ago met with a similar fate. He was shot by a man belonging to the Munsoori tribe, who has since been rewarded by the Government. The Subaies and Munsoories are two different races of Arabs belonging to the interior. It is believed that the raid which are now being made on Aden are due to a kind of *vendetta* as a result of Hyder Ali being shot.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

END OF THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

W. G's. Birthday.

THE WEST INDIAN TOUR.

LONDON, JULY 20.

AIDED by some luck, Eton beat Harrow, at Lord's on Saturday, by four wickets, after a most exciting finish. It was a sensational day's cricket, and Harrrow, although beaten, fully shared the honours of the match. When play was resumed in the morning, Eton, with four wickets in hand, led by 17 runs, and so well did the remaining batsmen acquit themselves that 118 more runs were added before the innings closed. Gold played admirable cricket for his runs, driving with great power. He was batting just over an hour and a-half, and hit ten fours. Benson and H. Hatfeild also batted creditably. Harrow went in just after one, against a minority of 135, and Bird and Eiloart were bowled with only 33 scored. Falcon and Brandt remained together till lunch-time, when the total was 79 for two wickets, but after the interval there was something like a collapse among the Harrow batsmen, and with seven men out, the Dark Blues had not hit off the arrears. Brandt stayed an hour, and Falcon batted with great steadiness, but when Tufnell dismissed Biederman with a remarkable running catch behind the wicket, Harrow, with two wickets to fall, only led by 19. Then came a resolute partnership by Falcon and Griffin, which produced 62 in half an hour. Griffin played pluckily for his 40, and Falcon's stay extended for two hours and a-half. His was a faultless display, and included nine fours. Eton were left with 95 to get to win, and started their task so disastrously that Harrow had more than an outside chance of winning the match. C. Hatfeild and Tufnell left at two, Gibson was bowled at seven, and half the side were out for 53. Gregory, however, came to the rescue, and although missed at slip, made victory certain for his side by hitting up 45 out of 68. Naylor and Hatfeild were both missed, but hit off the runs amid tremendous enthusiasm.

W. G. Grace celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday in right royal fashion at the Oval on Wednesday, and all those who were present may in future congratulate themselves upon having witnessed a performance which may never be repeated. The "Old Man," as he is affectionately termed by his associates upon the cricket field, not only withstood the heat of an almost tropical sun for two hours and fifty minutes—a marvellous feat of endurance for a man of his age and physique, but he also obtained 74 runs against, perhaps not the cream of, but some of the best of the English professional bowling. Grace got his first fifty runs in quite his old style, but then he palpably tired, and the Players were probably a trifle kind in missing him twice in the slips. However, these were slight blemishes in a display of batting by the veteran. The Gentlemen fielded very loosely towards the close of the Players' second innings, and lost a lot of runs through

SPORTING NEWS.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

A special telegram to the *Asian* gives the following additional particulars :—

Ld Ellesmere's br c WINWICK, by Childwick—Windlass ..... J Plant 1
Mr Imbor's b h SANDBOY, by Ravensbury—Sandblast 2
Mr H Lindemere's br g St WULFRAM, by St Frusquin—Winifred II 3
Ld Harewood's ch g BANANA, by Sainfoin—Zenana 0
Ld Derby's br f GOURD, by Persimmon—Canturbury Pilgrim 0
Mr D Faber's br g BONAR, by Bay Ronald—Billow 0
Mr A E Bowen's b f NORMAN MINT, by Minting—Normania 0
Mr W M Singer's ch m PRADELLA, by Torporley—Poppy 0
Mr G J Newton's br c OUTBREAK, by Lovar—Disruption 0
Mr L de Rothschild's b c RIVER, by Ladas—Atbara 0
Mr J Buchanan's ch c GOLDEN MEASURE, by Florizel II—Fairy Gold..... 0
Mr L Heineman's b m HAMMERKOP, by Gallinule—Concussion 0
(Winner trained by J Dawson, Newmarket.)

Betting : 5 to 2 against Golden Measure ; 9 to 1 against Sandboy ; 16 to 1 against St Wulfram : 25 to 1 against Winwick.

Won by three-quarters of a length ; a head between second and third. Time 3 mins 48 3/5 secs.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

An *Asian* special telegram gives the following additional particulars :—

Mr Fairie's ch c PLUM TREE, by Persimmon—Cauliflower.....O Madden 1
Mr F Johnstone's ch c PLUM CENTRE, by Persimmon—Fuse 2
Mr Arthur James's br c GORGOS, by Ladas—The Gorgon 3
Mr L de Rothschild's b c CORYANTHES, by St Frusquin—Orphrys, 3yrs 0
Capt F Forester's ch g THE DROVER, by Islington—Miss Hoyden, 4yrs 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c LARINO, by Ladas—Caserta, 3yrs 0
Mons E Caillault's b c MAGON, by Bocage—Overdue, 4yrs 0
Lord Howard de Walden's b c ISLE OF ELY, by Isinglass—Galinne, 4yrs 0
(Winner trained by A Taylor.)

Betting :—9 to 4 against Plum Tree ; 5 to 2 against Plum Centre ; 8 to 1 against Gorgos.

Won by a length ; four lengths between second and third. Time 4 min 56 3/5th secs.

The weather was glorious and the King and Prince of Wales were present throughout the Meeting.

There is no change in the St. Leger betting.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Class Averages.

The following are the averages up to the departure of the last mail :—

BATTING.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Most. in an inns.	Aver.
Hayward	32	3	2314	219	79·79
Burns, W B	14	3	648	165	58·90
Arnold	17	2	870	166	58·00
Tyldesley	29	3	1381	295*	53·11
Branston G T	17	6	568	86	51·63
Hayes	29	2	1275	218	47·22
Goatly	13	2	503	81	45·72
Warner, P F	18	0	817	137	45·38
Caffe	18	3	656	103*	43·73
Killick	23	1	961	123	43·68
Iremonger (J.)	27	4	986	116	42·86
Hirst	33	3	1284	169	42·80
Jones, A O	27	3	986	105	41·08
Perrin, P A	26	1	1019	133	40·76
Baker (C S) (Warwickshire)	17	4	530	144	40·76
Asheroft, Dr E M	17	1	648	100	40·50
Woolley	13	1	480	116	40·00
Foster, H K	16	1	594	96	39·60
Hobbs	30	2	1096	130	39·14
Bowley (F)	20	1	725	85	38·15
Buchanan, J N	15	0	558	118	37·20
Turner, W M	19	4	556	104*	37·06
Spooner, R H	29	1	1028	240	36·71
Hill, A J L	12	1	403	110	36·63
Kinneir	22	2	732	171	36·60
Martyn, H	15	0	546	89	36·40
Colbeck, L G	17	1	582	175*	36·37
Devey	22	3	674	110*	35·47
Young R A	16	1	523	150	34·86
Sharp (J)	24	1	790	110	34·34
Denton	36	2	1159	127	34·08
Lawton, A E	12	1	373	103	33·90
Gunn (J)	25	4	844	92	33·76
Jessop G L	23	1	733	87	33·31
Wynyard, Capt E G	12	2	331	74	33·10
Johnson, P R	13	0	430	163	33·07
Fishwick, T S	12	1	360	78	32·72
Greig, Captain J G	23	0	747	98	32·07
Holland (FC) (Surrey)	21	1	646	134*	32·30
Quaife (W G)	20	2	577	116*	32·05

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	overs, mdns.	runs.	wkts.	aver.
Haigh	584.1 140	1364	112	12.17
Cuttell	302.1 120	601	43	13.97
Hirst	737 181	1833	125	14.66
Wass	317.1 63	956	65	14.70
Hallam	555.4 193	1113	72	15.45
Crawford, J N	460.5 120	1244	75	16.58
Bestwick	5425 131	1528	91	16.79
Gunn (John)	607.4 141	1559	88	17.71
Knox, N A	523.4 75	1920	107	17.94
Morcom, A F	255.4 57	700	37	18.91
Blythe	276.4 73	682	36	18.94
Thompson (GG)	599.4 115	1822	95	19.17
Hargreave	610.4 177	1408	73	19.28
Harry	335.4 94	895	46	19.45
Brearley, W	253.5 36	878	45	19.51
Fielder	581.4 103	1884	96	19.62
Lees	636.5 167	1779	90	19.76

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY IMP. TRUST vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.

The match was played on the Marine Lines on Saturday the 4th instant, between the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and resulted in a win for the Bombay Improvement Trust by 20 runs.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

B Telang, c D'Souza, b Moore	19	b Netscher	1
U Ali, c Taylor, b Netscher	14	c Netscher, b Moore	5
Prabhavalkar, c Leslie, b D'Silva	28	c Moore, b D'Souza	31
B Fisher (Capt), b Moore	0	b Netscher	3
Sorabji, l-b-w Moore	5	c Leslie, b D'Silva	25
Chothia, c and b Moore	21	c Edie, b Moore	3
Talyarkhan, b Pocock	8	b Moore	8
K Hunter, c Moore, b Pocock	11	not out	0
Sampson, not out	1	c Moore, b D'Silva	0
B Desai, b Pocock	2	c Moore, b D'Silva	9
Byramji, c D'Silva, b Pocock	5	c Speechly, b D'Silva	16
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total	118	Total	115

GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION.

D'Silva, c Sampson, b Chothia	4	c Ali, b Chothia	6
D'Souza, b Chothia	5	b Ali	24
Moore, b Ali	0	c Chothia, b Telang	14
Leslie (Capt), run out	1	c Prabhavalkar, b Telang	16
Berrie, b Prabhavalkar	33	c Sampson, b Telang	0
Speechly, b Chothia	0	c Chothia, b Ali	0
Pocock, b Ali	1	st Munchershaw, b Telang	2
Rozario, b Prabhavalkar	22	b Ali	4
Taylor, not out	7	not out	1
Netscher c Byramji, b Chothia	10	Did not bat.	
die, c Ali, b Chothia	1		
Extras	4	Extras	13
Total	98	Total	80

TWASTA-KASAR UNION C. C. vs DAIWADNYA C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Twasta-Kasar Union by two wickets and 70 runs :—

DAIWADNYA C. C.

Argamani, c Dere, b Shete	4		
Tambe, b Shete	8		
Divekar, b Shete	4		
Mirkar, b Hajare	2		
Bonwalker, not out	24		
Mahajan, c & Hajare, b Shete	0		
Vaesal, b Shete	1		
Kshirsagar, c Shete, b Hajare	13		
Chonkar, b Shete	0		
Vedak, b Shete	0		
Pitale, run out	1		
Extras	10		
Total	67		

TWASTA-KASAR UNION C. C.

P N Dandekar, b Mirkar	43		
B R Ransinge, c Donwalkar, b Kshirsagar	0		
J N Dandekar, b Vedak	35		
D A Shete, b Vedak	10		
D B Samel, b Vedak	1		
A G Dere, b Kshirsagar	8		
N P Hajare, Not out	9		
D N Dandeker, b Kshirsagar	0		
S V Talim, b Mirkar	1		
D W Samel, not out	25		
S S Hajare, did not bat			
Extras	5		
Total	137		

NEW SHIWAJI C. C. vs. Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the former by 19 runs. Y. M. C. A. batted first and scored 64 runs in all. Mr. W. B. George is the only player who entered into double figure contributing 41 runs. He played a very cautious game in a good style. The Shiwaji Club replied with 83 runs. Messrs. M. Damodher and A. B. Divekar contributing 44 and 15 runs respectively. These two batsmen having played an attractive but a very patient game gave a victory to their side. Mr. G. B. Hegde bowled very well for the Shiwaji Club capturing 7 wickets for 25 runs. He is in best form with the leather this year. The following is the detailed score :—

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Mr W B George, b Hegde	41
Mr H G Pooler, c M Damodar, b Hegde	1
Mr F J Clarke, c Kirtikar, b Varadkar	6
Mr E Pedder, b Hegde	2
Mr W H Peyton, b Hegde	4
Mr G A Anding, b Hegde	0
Mr A Dehmuch, b Varadkar	0
Mr F Vining, b Hegde	2
Mr B King, b Kirtikar	2
Rev W E H Arzano, not out	2
Mr P B Fenner, c M Damodar, b Hegde	3
Extra	1
Total	64

NEW SHIWAJI C. C.

Mr Masurkar, c George, b Clarke	0
Mr Bangeokar, st George, b Clarke	1
Mr M Damodar, run out	44
Mr W H Kirtikar, c Clarke, b Pedder	1
Mr G B Hegde, run out	1
Mr A V Sakardande, c Vining, b Clarke	3
Mr A B Divekar, c Peyton, b Vining	15
Mr Hadkar l-b-w, b Vining	1
Mr Jaykar, c Fenner, b Vining	6
Mr D V Sakardande, not out	1
Mr Varadkar, run out	0
Extras	10
Total	83

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. COMBINED COLLEGES.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 3 wickets and 28 runs. Scores :—

COMBINED COLLEGES.

Clothia, c P Telang, b Date	63
Driver, b Shivram	17
Prabhaker, b Shivram	8
Nekaatkhan, c Khote, b Shivram	8
Prof Wodehouse, c Diveker, b Vakil	22
Ratnager, b Date	1
Modak, run out	28
Talyarkhan, c Khote, b Vakil	6
Desai, c and b Shivram	4
Printer, not out	15
Antia, b, Shivram	0
D Souza, b Vakil	4
Extras	5
Total	181

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Daderker, l-b-w, Antia	14
P Telang, c. Wodehouse, b Driver	4
Agasker, b Antia	76
Diveker, b Antia	6
Mehta, St Ratnager, b Driver	61
Date, b Driver	0
Shivram, l-b-w Driver	8
Shete, b Antia	4
Khote, not out	8
Talpade, not out	14
Dhargelker, Vakil, } Did not bat.	
Extras	14
Total	209

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Sangli C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

In this match which was played to-day the Sangli C. C. had the better of it. The Home team was handicapped by the absence of Airy in the first innings and by another not having batted. Messrs. Chenoy and Turner proved the salvation of the Gymkhana in both the innings. Altogether the match was of an indifference character although the Sangli did their level best to lower the colors of the Gymkhana. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Rutter, c Joshi, b Dikshit (sen)	15	st Gokale, b Joshi	1
Mr T O Airy, absent.		b Joshi	24
Mr P Turner, c Ratwatekar, b Dikshit (sen)	27	run out	27
Mr P Chinoy, c and b Joshi	31	c Modak, b Dikshit	33
Mr T C Lunan, c Dikshit, b Joshi	0		
Mr W C Anderson, c Modak, b Joshi	0	Did not bat.	
Mr Thompson, c Dikshit, b Joshi	0		
Mr Graham, b Joshi	0		
Mr Peenaji, not out	1		
Mr Dasaam Shah, c Ratwatakar, b Dikshit	0		
Mr Wright, did not bat			
Extras	5	Extras	0
Total	83	Total	95

SANGLI C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Joshi, c Lucas, b Turner	18	b Airy	2
Mr Devdar, c and b Anderson	8	not out	7
Mr Modak, b Airy	14	l-b-w, b Airy	6
Mr Gokale l-b-wab Turner	1	not out	29
Mr Ratwatakar, c Chinoy, b Airy	8	run out	1
Mr Dhopate, c Chenoy, b Airy	8	c and b Turner	0
Mr Dikshit, (sen), b Turner	7	c Chenoy, b Turner	0
Mr Dikshit (jun), b Airy	11	b Chenoy	4
Mr Powar, b Airy	0		
Mr Shasrapati, not out	3	Did not bat	
Mr Gadre, b Airy	3		
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	96	Total	67

POONA RACES.

Next Saturday's Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

The following are the entries for next Saturday's Races :—

PONY HUDDLES.—Small Scotch, Olga, Lily of the Valley, Filbert, and Tartan.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—Regio, Mancock, Killua, Indabba Nat Gould, Primerole, Tubal Cain, Falstaff, Flatsom, Armeda, Ebony, Barritone, Presbyterian, Dormant, Gunner, Thomond, Dulcimer, Killeevan, Diakkaway and Rustile.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Admiral Crichton, Gambooda, Freelance, Balayeuse, Insurrection, Caroline Presbyterian, Our State, Applause and Sainte Marquis.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Forath, Hookham Multiform, Nooraman, Robinhood, Golopin, Wadi, Cardiff, Dublin, Old Coin, Manor, Jahander, Late Toman, Shaffy, Canter, Swordsman, Recruit, Breakaway, Sadic and Cypress.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Naimava, Hermit, Tacheet Rose, Oriental, Bay Middleton, Grey Fox, Panola II. Young Cardigan, Sugger, Sir Jamal, Lomond, Mishall, and Chiragh.

THE LITTLE BEGINNERS PLATE.—Shabib, Mooslat, One Pic, Nagashe, Scimitar, Golden Hill, Chotee Begum Mudlool, Shanwar, Royal Red, Sabah, Solicitor Gaucho, Salbook, Namdar, Silver Stream, Muzeade, Waddler Faugh-a-Ballagh, Ariff Andry, Ireland, Adham Gray Falcon, and Newadis.

After the foreits on Thursday the division of this race will be decided.

THE AMATEUR PLATE.—Small Scotch, Daphue, Fatema, Susan, Syren, Umballa, Nurse Kitty, Tartan, Ben Hur.

LATER.

The Hurdle race for Saturday has been declared void on account of paucity of entries.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

Poona Junior Polo Tournament opens on Monday next.

Eight teams have entered namely the 10th Royal Hussars, the 29th Lancers, the 33rd and 34th Cavalry the 93rd Highlanders, Poona, Gymkhana, the Royal Engineers, and the Royal Artillery.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

Play for the Guindy Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

Golf on Saturday for the first round final stage for the Guindy Cup was played off, the conditions being match play under handicap. The draw had brought out 8 players who had qualified. All the matches were won and lost by large margins, the winners decisively proving their superiority under conditions as favourable to good Golf as well could be.

RESULT :—In the first round D. Annan beat J. H. Peebles (junior) by 4 and 3 ; C.

Morrison beat J. M. Brown by 4 and by 4 and 2.

F. M. Robinson beat F. Bell Scott by 3 and 2 ; L. H. Bewes beat C. L. Bidie by 3 and 1.

Order of play for next Saturday is Annan *vs.* Morrison and Robinson *vs.* Bewes.

FOTBALL.

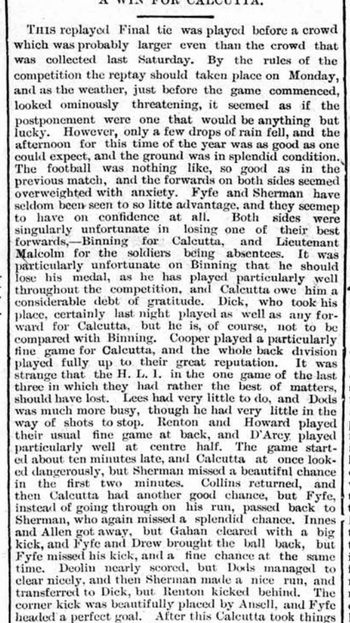
Calcutta Shield Competition : Final.

CALCUTTA VS. H. L. I.

A WIN FOR CALCUTTA.

This replayed Final tie was played before a crowd which was probably larger even than the crowd that was collected last Saturday. By the rules of the competition the reptay should taken place on Monday, and as the weather, just before the game commenced, looked ominously threatening, it seemed as if the postponement were one that would be anything but lucky. However, only a few drops of rain fell, and the afternoon for this time of the year was as good as one could expect, and the ground was in splendid condition. The football was nothing like, so good as in the previous match, and the forwards on both sides seemed overweighted with anxiety. Fyfe and Sherman have seldom been seen to so litte advantage, and they seemep to have on confidence at all. Both sides were singularly unfortunate in losing one of their best forwards,—Binning for Calcutta, and Lieutenant Malcolm for the soldiers being absentees. It was particularly unfortunate on Binning that he should lose his medal, as he has played particularly well throughout the competition, and Calcutta owe him a considerable debt of gratitude. Dick, who took his place, certainly last night played as well as any forward for Calcutta, but he is, of course, not to be compared with Binning. Cooper played a particularly fine game for Calcutta, and the whole back division played fully up to their great reputation. It was strange that the H. L. I. in the one game of the last three in which they had rather the best of matters, should have lost. Lees had very little to do, and Dods was much more busy, though he had very little in the way of shots to stop. Renton and Howard played their usual fine game at back, and D'Arcy played particularly well at centre half. The game started about ten minutes late, and Calcutta at once looked dangerously, but Sherman missed a beautiful chance in the first two minutes. Collins returned, and then Calcutta had another good chance, but Fyfe, instead of going through on his run, passed back to Sherman, who again missed a splendid chance. Innes and Allen got away, but Gahan cleared with a big kick, and Fyfe and Drew brought the ball back, but Fyfe missed his kick, and a fine chance at the same time. Deolin nearly scored, but Dods managed to clear nicely, and then Sherman made a nice run, and transferred to Dick, but Renton kicked behind. The corner kick was beautifully placed by Ansell, and Fyfe headed a perfect goal. After this Calcutta took things very easily, and the soldiers, taking advantage of the momentarily slackness, pressed hard, and Innes, Collins and Lees all looked dangerous. However, the defence prevailed, and they could not score. Immediately after the resumption the Scotchmen attached fiercely and Dods was given a most anxious time, but he was very cool and fielded and kicked away in great style, though on two occasions he was so hard pressed that he had to give away corners. Calcutta often got the ball down, but Renton and Howard generally made short work of their attacks, and for the most part Calcutta were fighting hard to keep out the soldiers, in which efforts they were successful. At the conclusion of the game, Mrs. Harris presented the Shield and medals to the winners.

The following is the list of winners of the Challenge Shield since its initiation :—1893, 18th Royal Irish ; 1894, 18th Royal Irish ; 1895, Royal Welsh ; 1896, Calcutta F. C ; 1897, Dalhousie F. C ; 1898, Gloucesters; 1899, South Lancashires ; 1900 Calcatta F. C ; 1901, Royal Irish ; 1902, 93rd Highlander ; 1903, Calcutta F.C ; 1904 Calcutta F. C ; 1905, Dalhousie F. C ; 1906, Calcutta F.C.



I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows a person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. W. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 85), 8/8, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

The American Vanderbilt Cup.

LONDON, JULY 20.

THIS is a sort of echo of the Grand Prix race. The first five cars to finish in that event were to have been accepted as the French team ; this meant that the competitors would be one Renault, one Bayard-Clement, one Panhard, and two Basier cars, but the Renault and Brasier firms announcing that they did not wish to compete, room was made for others lower down in the list of runners—Darracq and Hotchkiss being offered places, although neither of them finished in the Grand Prix itself. British cars will be represented by two Napiers, and the race as a whole will be more interesting from an international standpoint than was the Grand Prix itself, as England, France, Germany, America, and Italy will all be represented on the other side of the Atlantic, and there will be at least one six-cylinder car competing. The race will take place in October.

HILL-CLIMBING COMPETITIONS.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is being expressed in automobile circles generally as to the way in which these competitions are being managed, both as regards the description of the horse-power of the various vehicles engaged in them, and also with reference to the professional element which, in many cases, is unnecessarily apparent. A hill-climbing competition ought to be friendly contest among the members of one of the numerous county clubs which are affiliated to the parent association ; but, as a matter of fact, it now usually merely takes the form of an exhibition of the same big cars driven by members of the trade which appear to travel about from one meeting to another in order to advertise themselves. One is inclined to think that the time has very nearly arrived when the status of the genuine amateur should be defined in automobile competition just as it is in cricket, football, golf, horseracing and, indeed, all other sports. The amateur pure and simple nowadays hardly ever gets a show at all, as the wind is taken out of his sails pretty completely by the ubiquitous professional.

HOW CARS MIGHT BE RATED.

Everybody interested in automobilism cannot but regret the manner in which cars are described, so far as their horse-power is concerned. Vehicles are scheduled, in the most loose manner, to having "twenty to thirty horse-power," "forty to sixty horse-power," thirty-five to fifty horse-power," "thirty to forty horse-power," and so on, even to the extent in some cases of absolute grotesqueness. The ordinary buyer has no idea what he is really purchasing, but imagines that in some mysterious manner the higher description of horse-power might possibly be attained in some very exceptional circumstances. In the end there will have to be a remedy for this state of things, and instead of a mere catalogued description, which may on may not be correct (in any case French horse-power differs from English), it is clearly evident that a car should be sold with a written guarantee that its engine is capable of developing the horse-power at which it is invoiced to the customer. This might either be the subject of an Automobile House certificate, or tests could be made on the authority of the Automobile Club. Much confusion also arises by attempting to base horse-power on the cubic capacity of the cylinders. If cubic capacity merely is another word for power, a vehicle having a piston with a long stroke would necessarily be more powerful than another having the same bore with a short stroke ; but this is not so, because the longer the stroke with reference to the bore, the greater the difficulty in accelerating the engine, and consequently of increasing the power. There are some engines, indeed, having bore and stroke equal, and one or two with a stroke shorter than the bore. The cubic capacity of these cylinders is low, but, as the engine is wonderfully balanced, the very highest speeds are attainable, with a consequent increase of power. On the other hand, engines with a very short stroke are inclined to be wasteful of petrol.

CALCULATING HORSE-POWER.

One large manufacturer writes to suggest that horse-power should be based on the proposition that seven cubic inches should connote one horse-power ; but that is merely because he finds that this is what he gets in practice from his own particular engine. On this assumption, indeed, some vehicles at present rated at twenty-four horse-power should be shown in the catalogue as having sixty-three horse power ; another described as a sixty hores-power should be shown as a hundred and four horse-power ; a well-known thirty horse-power should be called a sixty-three horse-power; and the forty horse-power of my esteemed correspondent would, strange to say, remain a forty-power, or thereabouts, he being the only living motor-car manufacturer who describes his wares correctly. The best solution of the difficulty is to leave stroke alone, but let rating depend upon the size of the bore. This is done for the purposes of handicapping in the Henry-Edmonds trophy. The bore in inches is squared, multiplied by the number of cylinders, and the car then has a "rating" : a vehicle having, say, a bore of five inches would be five squared, equal to twenty-five ; multiplied by four, equal to a hundred, and the car is then a "hundred rater."

TYRE REPAIRS.

Is it not nearly time that some benefactor of his species should embark in the tyre-repairing business on moderate terms for cash ? rubber mixture for re-treading tyres varies in price from two shillings to six shillings per pound ; and even taking the highest figure, it is difficult to grasp the reason why applying a comparatively thin covering of this material to a partly worn-out outer cover should come to two pounds fifteen shillings and sevenpence, or thereabouts, as it usually does. Nothing is a cause of greater wrangling in automobile circles than the question whether one should have one's tyres re-treaded at all, or whether one should not rather wear them "down to the bone," and then reverently but firmly deposit them in the dust-bin, and have done with them. If one sends one's tyres to be re-treaded to any of the very best firms, there is no guarantee whatever that the same articles are returned to one ; and there is indeed, a very flourishing business just now in full blast in the sale of "faked-up" tyres, the raw material being old and in many cases absolutely rotton, discarded outer covers which are purchased either from the scavengers or from chauffeurs who look upon these materials as legitimate "perks." These covers are plastered over with something that looks like rubber, and sold as tyres "as good as new" at a quarter the price of new ones. They are not only absolute rubbish, but dangerous as well, for they often burst after a run of an hour or so ; given a certain amount of good luck, a re-treaded tyre may find a sphere of usefulness on the front wheels, where it merely has to roll ; but on the hind wheels, where it has to push hard, it is entirely out of place.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

On the 8th of July those who have watched the rise and progress of the Automobile Association were enabled to see for themselves how it has practically reopened the Brighton road for motor traffic. Before this organisation came into existence motorists were compelled to approach Brighton by circuitous *detours* if they wished to avoid the network of traps spread by those most cunning of fowlers, the police. So vindictive were the local benches in their support of evidence adduced by clumsily operated and cheap stop watches that sums of ten pounds and twenty pounds were becoming the minimum amount exacted as plunder for visiting Brighton by motor. That the Association has accomplished its self-appointed task—to render unnecessary the continuance of police traps on the roads—was well proven on Sunday, when over twenty cars foregathered at Cedar Court, Roehampton —the residence of the Chairman, Colonel W. J. Bosworth—and took the road to Brighton. To all the cars were attached the brass badge of the Association ; and after Croydon had been passed the usefulness of this emblem became apparent to the occupants of the cars not familiar with the work of the Association, for between the Automobile Association army and their destination were a dozen cyclist scouts pedalling along their appointed "beats," their right arms having broad yellow circlets, easily seen at a distance, and on their breasts a large bi-coloured medallion, by which the unspoken warning "Police trap ahead," or the comforting assurance "All's well," was conveyed to the driver of the badge-carrying car, according to the coloured side of the medal which was shown. And so it was along the fifty-mile run to the coast. Only one of the dozen scouts displayed the outward and visible signal of a trap, which was suspected to be working at the cross roads at the bottom of Handcross Hill. But as we passed over the dangerous ground, peering closely into the hedges, and even suspecting the rabbit-holes in the banks, no signs of helmets or suspicious-looking idlers were seen, and Brighton was reached safely, without any of the cars being held up. It was evident that the police had practically handed the safe-keeping of the road over to the agents of the organisation the advent of which had been met by the most bitter opposition on their part. At Brighton we formed an array of cars bearing the A. A. badge whose owners had arrived to attend the lunch at the Hotel Metropole, at which sixty guests were present, and after a brief speech by the chairman (Colonel W. J. Bsworth), from which it was evident that the work of the Association is the hobby of his life, Mr. Mostyn T. Pigott and Mr. E. J.O'Reilly responded on behalf of the visitors present.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

EIGHTY DEGREES IN THE SHADE.

A shade temperature of 80deg. is not common in London, a dozen days in the year being about the average. Last year readings of 80deg. or over occurred on thirteen days, and in 1904 on fifteen days, July being favoured on eleven and twelve occasions respectively. Last year, to the first record among the eighties happened quite exceptionally in May—84deg. on the 29th of that month—and as if to make amends the thermometer never reached 80deg. after July 27 ; on the other hand, in 1904 the first eighty reading was recorded as late as July 12, and August contributed three days to that year's total. This year there is a very decided change. Much rain has fallen in London, and the thermometer has gone with a rush.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR COCKERMOUTH.

Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, who is fighting so hard for the Liberal Party in Cumberland just now, is not only the son of Lord Wimborne but the grandson of Lady Charlotte Schreiber, a notable woman known to the last generation. On the death of Sir John Guest, her husband, she managed the family ironworks at Dowlais, and after a widowhood of a few years married her sons' tutor, Mr. Charles Schreiber. Mr. Schreiber, with the aid of Lady Charlotte, in 1865 drove the Whig Berkeleys out of the Cheltenham seat, which they had held from 1832. She was, a short time before her death, given the honorary freedom of the Fanmakers' Company and the Company of Playing-Card Makers. There are some of Lady Charlotte's playing-cards in the British Museum.

LAKELAND IN JULY.

English Lakeland, like most of the other playing-grounds at home, does not gets its full tide of visitors till this month, and the kindly-hearted people who depend on a short season's immigration for an all-the-year-round living are complaining that, fine as the weeks of July have been, few people have come to see the Lakes in their midsummer garb. But a good many Americans are about, exchanging the greatness of their own inland waters for the quiet beauties of Grasmere and Windermere and Derwentwater. Keswick lodging house-keepers have a valuable monetary asset in the religious convention which is held there each July, and which next week will take to the charming little town at the foot of Skiddaw and Scawfell some thousands of visitors from most parts of Great Britain and some from foreign lands.

THE CHURCH ON THE RIFFEL ALP.

The little Church of Holy Trinity on the Riffel Alp, the *British Weekly* states, is to be adorned with stained glass windows, containing portraits of Archbishops Temple and Benson, Bishops Lightfoot and Westcott, Dr. Hort, and Dr. Salmon. The church stands to the left of the immense hotel of the Riffel Alp, and is always crowded in summer. It has none of the painful associations of the Salvation Army House Zermatt, which is surrounded by the graves of victims who have perished on the Matterhorn, the Dent Blanche, the Lyskamm, and the other great peaks which tower above the village.

SIR WALTER PHILLIMORE AND THE RITUALISTS.

At this moment of much talk about the "lawlessness," of the Ritualists there seems some piquancy in the fact that Mr. Justice Phillimore, editor of the standard work on Ecclesiastical Law, is closely associated with the English Church Union, which has been officially committed to the defence of the whole Ritualist position. Sir Walter Phillimore is not only a member of the "E. C. U.," but has just been elected lay vice-president.

THE LIBRARY OF AN EMPEROR.

In 1808 Napoleon formed the idea of having a travelling library in order to make his hours of intellectual recreation independent of the exigencies of a campaign or the delays of a courier : The propsed library (a writer in the August *Atlantic Monthly* recalls) was to form about a thousand volumes. The books were to be of small duodecimo size, printed in good type, and without margins in order to save space. They were to be bound in morocco, with flexible covers and limp backs. The boxes for their conveyance were to be covered with leather and lined with velvet, and were to average sixty volumes apiece, in two rows like the shelves in a library. A catalogue was to accompany them, so arranged that the Emperor could readily find "golden book" and medal to the distinguished surgeon Professor Samuel Pozzi, the latter recalled the fact that M. Clemenceau himself had received, many years ago, a gold medal from the Paris Faculty of Medicine in recognition of some writings on medical questions, which he certainly could not have investigated without practising. During the siege of Paris, towards the close of which he be ame Mayor of Montmartre, M. Clemenceau, did a good deal of ambulance work, and for several years subsequently, even while he was becoming a notable politician, he gave gratuitous treatment to poor people at his Montmartre surgery.

TENNYSON IN REGENT-STREET.

Down the Regent-street pavement strolled one day Alfred Tennyson and Edward FitzGer

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Inspection of Shareholders' Register.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott delivered judgment in the suit filed by Suleman Samji, a shareholder, against the Bank of Bombay, for a declaration of his right to inspect the register of shareholders, and to take copies and extracts, and so forth. The matter has been reported in these columns. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., had argued the case for the Bank, against the plaintiff's application. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the shareholder.

His lordship said that the Bank was a corporation to which the Indian company's Act did not apply: it possessed by virtue of the Presidency Bank's Act of 1876 the rights, powers, and immunities incidental by law to a corporation-aggregate. The suit had been instituted as a result of the correspondence between the plaintiff and the Secretary of the Bank, carried on in June and July of this year. The law regarding this matter had been stated by Lindley, L. J., in Mutter *re*, the Eastern Midland's Railway Company, 38 Ch. D. 106. There were also other authorities bearing on the subject. The letters were the only materials the directors of the Bank had before them to enable them to judge of the plaintiff's rights: on these materials they rightly held, that the plaintiff had disclosed nothing sufficiently definite to entitle him to claim inspection. There was, therefore, no improper refusal. The Court found on the first issue that the plaintiff had no cause of action against the Bank on the date of filingt he suit. This was enough to dispose of the suit; but counsel for the Bank had stated that the directors had no wish to raise a factious opposition; but desired to know their position in such cases. The Court could not give a judgment extending beyond this particular case; but the second issue enabled it to investigate more minutely the basis of the plaintiff's claim. This issue was: Whether the plaintiff required the inspection for the protection of his own interests, or for any other reasonable purpose? Plaintiff's counsel did not lead evidence on the point; but tendered the plaintiff for cross-examination. It appeared from this cross-examination, that the plaintiff was at present actively litigating as respondent in an appeal to the Privy Council, in which the Bank was a formal party. It was an appeal in the suit brought by the plaintiff in this suit against Rahimtoolla and others. The facts and arguments were stated at length in the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar reported in 6 Bom. L. R., 800. As legatees in their father's will, the plaintiff and his full brothers claimed priority, on an equitable mortgage effected in favour of the Bank, of power to purchase, by their half-brother the executor of the will. Plaintiff alleged that the bank had actual notice of their claim as legatees with a charge through Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, one of the Bank's directors; he further alleged that the Bank, having no confidence in their title, had transferred their interests to the defendant Dwarkadas Dharamsi, who was a nominee of Ahmedbhoy. Dwarkadas was appellant in the Privy Council. On 18th April, the plaintiff became a shareholder; he had one share. He stated that in the same month he was informed by brokers of irregularities in the management of the Bank, which had, in contravention of bye-laws, advanced more than the authorised amounts to Bansilal Abirchand, Bomonji D. Petit, Son and Co., and Ahmedbhoy. He further stated that the directors got themselves elected by the aid of shares standing in the names of their nominees; also, there were 7 instead of the 9 directors permited by the Act. He expressed his wish to bring in to respectable men as additional directors, to make up the full number. He averred he was not on very hostile terms with any director. The suggestion appearing on the face of the plaintiff's cross-examination was that he did not claim the inspection in good faith for the protection of any interest which was in jeopardy; but he nearly wished to cause annoyance to the Bank officials, particularly to Ahmedbhoy, one of the directors. The inconvinience to allow inspection, and take copy, furnish a copy of the share register, was not serious: the Court, as a matter of course would order it, if it would be required for any specific dispute or question, in which the plaintiff was interested in good faith. The Bank was never asked whether there was any foundation for the charge of infringement of the bye-laws. The Bank's counsel, Mr. Davar, had said that if necessary, a perfectly good answer could be given to the charge. The plaintiff, however, wished to canvass an opposition to the directors before having taken reasonable measures to ascertain whether there was any ground for the alleged complaint. The alleged use of the votes of nominees, if it be a fact, was perfectly lawful, since under Section 22 of the Act the Bank was not affected by notice of any trust to which a share might be subject in the hands of any registered holder. The statement that the plaintiff intended to bring on to the board two additional directors did not indicate any irregularity or dispute. It has to be observed that the plaintiff was not entitled to vote at any meeting, since he did not hold a sufficient interest in the corporation. The Court was forced to the conclusion that the plaintiff did not require the inspection for the protection of any interest of his, which was in jeopardy; or with reference to any specific dispute in which he was interested: but, he desired it for the reasons, suggested by the counsel for the Bank, to which reference was already had. The learned Judge, therefore, found the issue No. 2 in the negative. On issue No 3, he found that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed. He dismissed the suit with costs.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Because a book is dull reading it does not follow that it is literature.—*Jugend* (Berlin).

The Majority of young men entering business to-day are dull, unambitious, and unashamed.—Mr. W. E. Hipkins.

The cultivation of reason and imagination by books is not less important than the training of hand and eye by cricket.—*Tribune.*

It is, we believe, the business of the artist to please his public, but it is also his privilege to educate his patrons.—*Nation* (New York).

Ten on the terrace has been robbed of much of its delight this summer. Its smartness has departed, and something of its charm.—Ambrosia, in the *World*.

There is nothing in common between the execution of the immutable law of righteousness and the mercenary use of the retributive processes of God by unworthy newspapers.—*Outlook* (New York.)

If the fierce light of adventure that burns in the haunting blue eyes of Scandinavia still lives within our people, as we believe, let them be taught to face the tremendous enterprise of being a modern nation as Sweden is facing it.—*Outlook.*

The Sleepy Hollows and the Auburns of the vale will not always slumber. They are on the verge of awaking, and the touch of modern life expressed in the swaying motar-car and the singing telephone wire is the fairy that is to bring about the change.—*Outlook* (New York.)

There is an abnormal degree of pride that develops in some writers or artists who have been spoiled by success, making them lose control of their acts or driving them to extravagances for the purpose of "astonishing the philistines" and proving their own superiority."—*Cosmos* (Paris).

Woman entirely lacks two essentials that are responsible for the working of any large or important mission. One is the faculty of organisation, the other the spirit of camaraderie or espirit de corps, so purely maculine. She is pretty; she is selfish; she is vain.—"Rita," in the *Manchester Dispatch.*

Happily or unhappily, men of low moral character have been gifted with high artistic talent, and shallow minds, seizing upon eccentricity as a substitute for the originality they lack, have argued on the post hoc propter hoc principle that the immoral is the artistic.—Frank Rutter, in the *Academy.*

The most simple translation, or even the study of study of the grammar of the subject demands a directness of attention and the consideration of detail which cannot be otherwise than beneficial to a student whose work in the future will lead him into subjects where generalisation is impossible.—Prof. Saddler, in the *School Review.*

I belive that the only way to revive public interest in the metroplitan theatres would be to demolish (say) two-thirds of them. The theatrical game, as played at present, is up. . . . The only theatres that will survive are those which are directed with some definite policy, some definite artistic ideal.—Max Beerbohm, in the *Saturday Review.*

Of a University which is to fill a worthy place in the life of the nation two things are demanded—that it should represent every section of the nation and every one of its higher intellectual intersts. Can it be claimed for Oxford and Cambridge that they exhibit either this broad democracy or this wide comprehensiveness?—*Manchester Guardien.*

It will not do to allow the nation's supervision of its juvenile members to stop short at thirteen or fourteen. This is to build our bridge into the middle of the stream and leave it there. If it is worth while, as an imperial charge, to look after our young boyhood and girlhood, it is still more worth while to look after our adolescents—the young makers of the nation at their most formative and at the same time most imperilled period.—*Christian World.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

Several members of Parliament, either on their own behalf or on that of their constituents, have exhibited particular interest in the result of the naval manœuvres. One member has been anxious to know how many accidents and breakdowns took place, and how many ships were disabled by engine-room troubles or other causes, and he took care to advertise as widely as possible the names of the ships which he believed to have been in default. As we have said before, there can be no valuable result to the Navy from questions of the kind, seeing that all such information as is asked for must in the ordinary course of events be made public. In quite a different category is the question of Sir Howard Vincent's as to the principal lessons as regards the defence of the United Kingdom and the over-sea food routes to be deduced from the Manœuvres. At the same time there can be no doubt that Mr. Robertson is right in refusing any information until the umpires' reports have been received and published. We trust that there will be no great delay in doing this, and that the excellent precedent set by the Ordnance Department will be followed in this matter. It is hardly likely, however, that the umpires will go so far as to attempt to deduce lessons of the kind to which Sir Howard Vincent referred. Even if the Board of Admiralty or the Committee of Defence arrive at any fresh conclusions as regards commerce protection in connection with the manœuvres, it does not seem to be altogether expedient that these should be made known to the world at large. On the other hand, there is a lesson to be drawn from the reception by the Press of the telegram of Admiral May, upon which it would be well that the authorities should comment, particularly as it furnishes so apt an illustration of the evil that may result from the well-intentioned but ill-judged efforts of the amateur in war.

Among the more important details of naval economy and equipment upon the efficiency or otherwise of which the manœuvres were expected to throw light, the "wireless" system of signalling is naturally included. A good deal of disappointment appears to have found expression among naval men because the results obtained were not all that they anticipated. Both the unexpected restrictions of the so-called "tuning" process, and the very little difficulty found in interfering when this course was deemed advisable, have been the occasion of much adverse comment. There are those, indeed, who can see no fault in "wireless," and are inclined to exalt it into a cult, but their more practical brother officers would prefer a little less mystery and more satisfactory results. As a correspondent who was afloat for the *Times* says, "The system is not yet perfect," though he refers also to some "admirable results" that were attained. That is to say, of course, that experience this year has shown an improvement upon the deplorable failure of some previous trials. It is possible that the "mistakes and misunderstandings" to which he refers were the result, not of defects inherent in this or any system, but of the inexperience of the signalling staff; nevertheless, it seems to have been frequently found advisable to use the alternative method of artificial heliography, and "Scott's Shutter" on the searchlight was found a useful aid when "wireless" did not accomplish all that was asked of it. It seems probable that although long-distance signalling can, especially by means of relays of ships, and under favourable conditions, be carried on by high power stations such as that of Poldhu, it will not be well at present for commanders to rely to any large extent on the application of this scientific development. In these circumstances it is not perhaps surprising that the correspondent of the *Times* should write: "There are many who consider that the advisers to the Admiralty would have been wise to give pause before definitely wedding themselves for a lengthy term of years to any particular competitor in this open field of progressive discovery."

The subject of Army reductions being the burning question of the day, many people in Service clubs and elsewhere are discussing the relations of the members of the Army Council the policy that is proposed. Mr. Haldane has on more than one occasion spoken of the help and assistance he has received from his colleagues of the Army Council. Being soldiers of experience and men who have thought and seen much we ask if they approve, each and all of them, what is intended to be done? Under the terms of the Patent which gives them authority they are jointly responsible with the Cabinet minister for all military policy. It is true that under the Special Order in Council—which vitiates the Patent, at least in terms—the Secretary of State is made responsible for all the business, but it is pertinent to ask if the members of the Army Council are to shelter themselves behind the Order in Council and ignore the intention of the Patent, without which they would have no authority at all. This we may say with certainty, that though the Cabinet, and hence the minister, is "responsible," the members of the Army Council are appointed for a purpose, and that purpose imposes upon them a responsibility not to endorse a series of measures based upon a pre-determined policy of pecuniary retrenchment which had no relation to military preparedness. The Esher Committee indicated the plain duty of the military members in such case. It is to resign their offices if they dissent in any important particular from the policy thrust upon them. We have a right to know, therefore, what is their opinion in all grave questions of Army expansion or reduction. Upon that matter there should be no doubt whatever. If they raise no protest, we can only conclude that they are in agreement with the policy of the Government.

No one is opposed to the principle of maitaining a cheap Army, but the only conditions upon which this can be done is to guarantee an efficient Army. If the regular military force we maintain are in excess of our needs, the only possible conclusion is that we have been pursuing a wasteful and extravagant policy. Can anyone say that such is the case? With the recollections of South Africa in our minds, the lessons of Manchuria before us, and Sir Edward Grey's warning as to the dangers in Egypt ringing in our ears, is it possible to say that we have maintained one man more than is necessary? Lord Kitchener has said that the Army in India is too weak for its heavy duties. We are quite sure that Sir Henry Hildyard will report that South Africa cannot spare a man, though some reductions are contemplated. We have the weighty opinion of the present Foreign Secretary that Egypt may yet make a serious demand upon our military resources. For all these countries we require men trained and inured, and behind them we need trained reserves ready for instant departure. As we showed last week, and have shown many times before, the additions made to the Army in 1897-99 were not made as the result of any panic or war scare, but were due to a reasoned conviction which had grown up in public mind that our weakness was a national peril; yet here we are setting back the hands of the clock, and, in defiance of all experience, proposing to reduce the forces we have at disposal.

A correspondent writes in regard to the abolition of the appointment of Second-in-command. He says that just now, when there is much dissatisfaction with the small pay and poor prospects of the regimental officer, this change seems absolutely suicidal. "There is absolutely nothing that can be said in favour of this change, except the saving of so many thousands of pounds in the Army Estimates." This appears to be a misunderstanding, for the Royal Warrant shows that the senior major, when doing regimental duty, will receive in addition to his pay as Major the sum of 1s. per diem, as the Second-in-command has done, though not for any period of leave beyond six days." The correspondent says that from the point of view of the Service the new instruction means that an officer will go straight from being a company commander to the command of a battalion, with no experience of the very difficult duties except what he can pick up when his C. O. is on leave, or detached on duty for any short period. The Second-in-command at present may in some cases be to a certain extent "the fifth wheel of the coach," but he is "nearer" to the C. O. than the company commanders, is almost invariably consulted by the C. O. on important matters, has a "position" of his own, and is in a transition-stage (with advantages to himself and those about him) towards the responsible post of an officer commanding a battalion. In future he will have no experience of the work of responsibility to take with him to his command of a battalion. "One month he will be superintending the repetition of his third-class shots on the range or some similar duty that he has been performing ever since he was a senior subaltern; the next month with his C. O. on leave he will be trying to do all the latter's duties in addition to his own as company commander. And in the both cases he will be looking after the regimental accounts, and doing the many jobs of a Second-in-command—the work that now is considered sufficient in itself for one officer to perform. Even now the company commander (after, it may be, 16 years or more in the billet) is beginning to get a bit 'stale' and to look for the, if not lighter, at any rate, more extended, and in a way more responsible, position of Second-in-command, partly as a chance from the useful, if monotonous, duties of a company commander, partly as a preparation for his coming position of C.O." If the system should work out as our correspondent suggests, the effect of the change would be unfortunate, but we hope commanding officers will have it as a special instruction to regard the senior major practically in the light of a Second-in-command. The condemned system had some defects and did not always work smoothly, and we trust the change may be advantageous in its ultimate effect.

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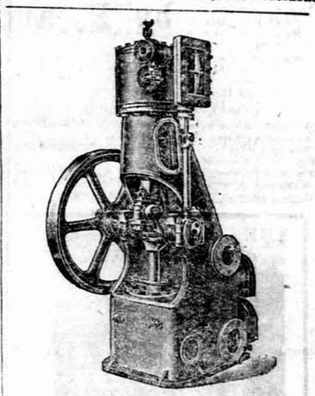

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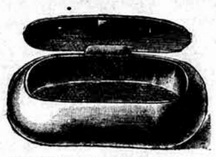

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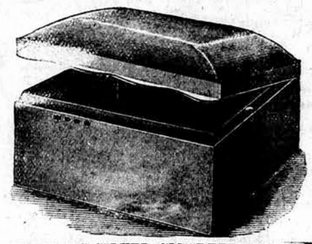

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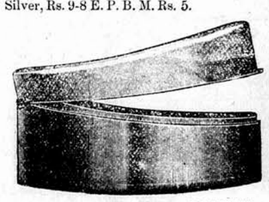

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 5, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 92, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.